Monday July 4 1977
No 60,046
Price fifteen pence

THE TIMES

London's casinos: a new growth industry, page 8

Mr Mason aims to give Ulster an advisory assembly

The setting up of an advisory assembly for Northern Ireland, as the first step to a lasting settlement, has been discussed by Mr Mason, the Secretary of State, and leaders of the political parties in the province. It would have no separate executive, but considerable administrative responsibilities; a committee system would manage a wide range of services, including housing, planning and welfare.

First step in settlement plan

By Geoffrey Smith

Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, has been holding discussions with leaders of the political parties there with a view to setting up an advisory assembly with no separate executive but considerable administrative responsibilities. That would be regarded as the first step to a lasting settlement.

Mr Mason referred in the House of Commons last Thursday to his meetings with representatives of the parties in Northern Ireland, and said he had told them he was prepared to consider an interim arrangement. But he did not go on to specify its nature.

What is contemplated is an assembly that would operate through a committee system to administer a wide range of services. Those would consist in the first place of what are known as the "McCrory gap" services; those that had previously been under the control of local authorities but were made the responsibility of Stormont under the McCrory reforms of 1970-71, only for the abolition of Stormont to leave those services without any direct democratic supervision in Northern Ireland.

Housing, planning, health, personal welfare services and some educational functions came into that category. But in some of the discussions the possibility had been examined of going beyond rate-based services to include such activities as agriculture and commerce.

In addition to these administrative responsibilities the assembly would be a forum for the expression of Northern Irish opinion and would be consulted on draft Orders in Council for Northern Ireland before they were passed. The procedure would be for such drafts to be debated in detail by the assembly and for any changes it made to go to the Secretary of State in the form of recommendations. The presumption would be that those recommendations would normally be accepted unless there were strong overriding reasons to the contrary.

The proposals amount to a development of the ideas put forward during the second reading debate on the Scotland and Wales Bill last December by Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Ulster Unionists in the House of Commons, and leader of the United Ulster Unionist Coalition until it broke up. But it would be misleading to give the impression of a cut and dried scheme that is being put to the parties for their agreement.

The tactics are more subtle than that. The Secretary of State is stimulating a dialogue out of which it is hoped that agreement along these lines will emerge. The intention seems to be to draw the ideas out of the parties rather than to risk any impression of imposing a solution from Westminster.

As Mr Mason made plain in the Commons on Thursday, the talks have been conducted separately with each party. The general procedure has been for him to discuss the broad principles initially and then for more detailed negotiations to be held with three civil servants led by Mr David Ford who has been seconded from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to the Northern Ireland Office.

The technique of drawing ideas from the parties rather than placing a specific menu before them has meant inevitably that the discussions have gone into more details with some parties than with others. In at least one case there has been the somewhat ludicrous position of the participants not being quite sure what ideas they were being encouraged to present.

It is a central feature of this approach that, while the establishment of such an assembly is designed to be no more than a first step, neither the substance nor the timing of the second step should be discussed at this stage. Only by concentrating on the first step can it be possible to achieve a sufficient measure of agreement on an assembly without a separate executive. That, so it is hoped, may effectively bypass the question of power-sharing for the moment.

But if the second step was now under discussion both the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) and the Unionists would feel obliged to insist that it provided for a separate executive; and the SDLP could not accept one without power-sharing and the Unionists could not accept one with power-sharing.

So the intention is to restore a sense of political movement by avoiding that disagreement and leaving the appropriate moment for the next step to emerge from the experience of working an interim assembly. Indeed, if there is no second step some of those involved in the negotiations may not be too worried, but the essential purpose is to leave that question for the future.

An interim assembly would be favoured by a number of Northern Ireland politicians for its own sake. It would meet the need for greater democratic control and influence over their own affairs by Northern Irish politicians in Northern Ireland. It would also no doubt smooth relations for the British Government with the new Government in the Irish Republic, although this process of negotiation was begun well in advance of the recent Irish election.

The move for an interim assembly is in addition linked to the British parliamentary struggle over devolution for Scotland and Wales, and to the proposal for a Speaker's conference to consider the representation of Northern Ireland at Westminster.

The Government badly needs the support of the Northern Ireland MPs for whatever devolution Bill or Bills for Scotland and Wales it may introduce next session. To obtain that support it needs to in-

Continued on page 2, col 3

Mr Mugabe rejects peace force proposal

From Nicholas Ashford
Libreville, July 3

The Anglo-American peace initiative on Rhodesia received another blow today when Mr Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, advised the two Western powers to stop thinking in terms of drawing up an independence constitution and instead concern themselves merely with the direct transfer of power to the nationalist guerrilla forces.

He rejected suggestions for setting up an international peace-keeping force, saying that "only Zimbabweans are going to be keepers of peace in Zimbabwe".

Mr Mugabe was addressing a press conference here after the opening of the fourteenth summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). His remarks followed a strong attack last Friday on the Anglo-American peace plan by his co-leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

However, Mr Mugabe made it clear that the Patriotic Front was prepared to meet Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, when he undertakes a new tour of southern Africa later this month.

It was pointless of Britain to continue talking to all the parties concerned with the Rhodesian issue, he said. "In the final analysis we have to decide whether the time has come for us to call the peace or whether the struggle must continue.

"We shall only agree that the time for peace has come when, in addition to the transfer of power, we also have our own forces to safeguard and consolidate that power. Only then will we agree that full power has been transferred to the people of Zimbabwe. Accordingly, there won't be any need for anyone to keep the peace for us. We will be our own peace-keepers."

He went on: "We do not have in mind what the British have in mind—that there should be an independence constitution which incorporates an electoral roll based on one man one vote and a bill of rights of some kind. All those issues do not amount to anything until the fundamental issue of who actually holds the power in a free Zimbabwe has been determined."

However, the Anglo-American initiative received important support tonight from General Obasanju, the Nigerian head of state, who told the meeting that he hoped it would succeed. Africa, he added, should welcome any initiative from any quarter which would minimize bloodshed and create conditions for racial harmony. He called on OAU members to increase their support for Rhodesian nationalists movements.

One of the subjects which the OAU heads of state will be discussing during the present summit will be the question of giving exclusive recognition to the Patriotic Front, a move which would effectively deny the claims of the nationalist movements led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole. Mr Mugabe said he regarded this issue as very important because, if approved, it would mean that the Patriotic Front would in

Continued on page 4, col 5

President Amin listens to Mr Juma Oris, his Foreign Minister, during the opening session of the OAU summit meeting in Libreville yesterday.

Now Italian cypresses are hit by disease

From Patricia Clough
Rome, July 3

Illness as tragic in its way as the Dutch elm disease in Britain has struck the cypresses of central and southern Italy.

The disease seems to be worst where the cypresses are most cherished: in and around Rome where they stand sentinel over classical remains and medieval churches and in Tuscany where they are an essential feature of the landscape loved by Renaissance painters.

Among the Roman tombs and umbrella pines along the ancient Appian Way, in the thick hedges and avenues of Renaissance gardens, in the forecourts of Tuscan farmhouses and in the hills over Florence, many of these tall, dark spires are going brown and withering into transparent skeletons.

Signor Fulco Pratesi of the Italia Nostra, which campaigns to preserve Italy's cultural heritage and natural beauty, says that about 25 per cent of the cypresses in Tuscany are diseased, although experts in Florence say it is not possible to make an accurate assessment.

The disease has also come to country villages where the great cypresses in the churchyard are often the only distinguishing feature, and to the south where they mark half-forgotten or unexcavated remains of ancient Greek civilization.

Efforts to combat the disease are somewhat haphazard and, it is admitted, not entirely effective. This is partly due to the fact that the cypresses have not one, but two or possibly even three enemies.

One is a fungus called *corineum cardinale* which causes swellings in the wood so that the bark splits and the resin drains away. This disease appears to be more common among the Tuscan cypresses.

In Rome the main problem is an insect called the grey aphid *(cinara cupressi)*, which is slightly larger than a greenfly. Signor Pratesi says some trees have been affected by a third disease not yet identified.

Why the diseases, both of which are endemic among Italian cypresses, have suddenly spread in the past year or so remains a mystery. Professor Pierdomenico Bartoloni, from the Florence Observatory for Plant Diseases, thinks it may be due to a combination of climatic conditions.

A spokeswoman for the Rome municipal parks department suggested that the aphids may have multiplied because modern insecticides are not as effective as DDT, which is now banned.

The Rome parks department has employed specialized firms to spray the trees on public ground, not an easy task when many are as high as a three or four-storey house and extremely thick. The worst affected are being cut down.

Similar efforts are being made in Tuscany. But Professor Bartoloni said there is often little point in cutting down the trees as the fungus flies into the air with the dust as it falls and can be spread by the wind.

Biologists are studying the best way of dealing with the problem. At this stage, however, it is agreed that the cypresses are not in danger of being wiped out entirely. They are fast-growing trees, although it takes several generations to reach the majestic height and thickness of many that are dying.

Mr Jones warns unions against large claims

From Our Correspondent
Douglas, Isle of Man

Unions were warned yesterday by Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, against outsize claims when phase two agreements end.

Speaking at a press conference at Douglas, Isle of Man, on the eve of his union's annual conference, Mr Jones said his executive was not in favour of wildly excessive pay claims.

He added: "Free collective bargaining has never been free anyway. It's always been conditioned by what employers and industries were able to pay."

Claims should be taken into account the economics of both the country and the employers.

The fact that phase two agreements would end at different times during the year would avoid everyone "taking the fence at once".

The return to collective bargaining would have to be without turmoil and conflict and the mass membership of the trade union movement would have to approach it with responsibility.

He added: "We don't want to rock the boat at this difficult period. We want to ensure economic progress for this country.

"The opportunities for progress are now opening up very rapidly indeed. It is essential that workers get the benefit of that, and to do so we must work together in a cooperative way."

Mr Jones called on the Government to play its part by keeping prices under firm control. He hoped prices would be frozen as far as possible.

He expressed support for a minimum wage to enable workers to get more when they were working than when they were unemployed.

TUC attitude, page 2

Smith hold on politics in Rhodesia weakens

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, July 3

The Rhodesian political world has been shaken by the sudden resignation at the weekend of Mr Desmond Frost, the Rhodesian Front Party chairman, after a bitter personal attack on Mr Smith in which he called him a tired and negative leader.

The Prime Minister in turn said today that Mr Frost was a two-faced man and the party was well rid of him. The two men hurled acrimonious charges at one another, and have thus initiated a crisis within the party which has ruled Rhodesia since December, 1962.

Mr Frost is opposed to Mr Smith's apparent acceptance of the inevitability of black rule, holding that one-man-one-vote would be disastrous—not only for the whites but for the blacks not of the same tribe as the party in power.

Mr Frost has a large popular following within the party and his defection could lead to wholesale resignations throughout the country. This in turn could precipitate the demise of the Rhodesian Front, hitherto the most powerful party machine in Rhodesian political history.

In a bitter retort to personal accusations made against him by Mr Frost, Mr Smith said: "Clearly this man is completely two-faced and this gives you some idea of the problem I have had for the past few years trying to work with him."

He said there were at least a dozen more party members up to the rank of divisional chairmen who if they were honest should have left the party by now. "The party will be much healthier once this malignant growth has been completely excised."

The Prime Minister continued: "With all of these resignations we have now managed to rid ourselves of a colossal amount of deceit which has surrounded us for some time and accordingly henceforth our dealings with the public should be more honest and straightforward." Mr Smith said Mr Frost had never suggested that he was contemplating resignation.

Mr Frost's departure leaves the party organization virtually leaderless, as Mr Harold Coleman, the vice-chairman, and Mr Tort Forthergill, the secretary, left recently. Twelve dissident MPs were ousted from the Front recently and next week will form a new right-wing party, the Rhodesian Action Party. It will be led by Mr Ian Sandeman, a British-born former Coldstream Guards officer.

Mr Wickus de Kock, a former Cabinet Minister, resigned his seat last Friday and is to live in South Africa. The moves have in a few weeks reduced the total of Rhodesian Front MPs from a dominant 50 to an uncomfortable 37.

Mr Frost's views, page 4

Postmen get noon deadline

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Coalfield moderates join the pay clamour

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Whitley Bay

A critical challenge to the last bulwark against a pay free-for-all in the autumn is being mounted by an unlikely coalition of left wingers and moderates among miners' coalfield leaders.

The TUC insistence on sustaining the 12-month rule, permitting only one rise a year, will come under fire from the moderate Nottinghamshire coalfield and the militant areas of Yorkshire, Scotland and South Wales at the policy-making conference of the National Union of Mineworkers opening at Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear, today. There is now a serious risk that the miners will reject any restraint on pay and go for big rises from November 1.

Ministers will be watching keenly the pay debate tomorrow which, after a weekend of intense manoeuvring, will turn on competing brands of pay militancy united by a common insistence on free bargaining after phase two of the incomes policy expires.

Under the strict terms of the TUC policy, the 12-month rule is binding on all unions, and the miners would not be allowed to negotiate any increase in pay, except through productivity bargaining, until March next year. Both Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the NUM, and Mr Lawrence Daly, the general secretary, have voted to accept this policy of the TUC general council.

But Nottinghamshire miners are calling on their leaders to "seek to achieve" £135 a week from November 1 for the highest paid face workers, with appropriate rises for all other pit men.

The left-wing coalfields have rallied around a "demand" that the NUM executive should negotiate £110 at the face, backed by the threat of industrial action. Face workers get a basic £71 a week, although average take-home pay is calculated by the union at about £47.

Mr Len Clarke, the Nottinghamshire president, and leading strategist of the dominant moderate group on the executive, said yesterday that miners had slipped from fourth place in the wages league to sixteenth or seventeenth since their successful strike in 1974. And despite a pithead ballot last summer which went marginally in favour of phase two, the union should be free from the constraint of incomes policy.

"We should be relieved of waiting a further 12 months from the last increase because that will take us into a third year of wage restraint", he said. "If our industry is to get the manpower it needs to survive, we must be permitted to negotiate from August 1 for wage increases to come in from no later than November 1."

Mr Clarke's militancy may be taken with a pinch of salt, but there is no doubting the determination of the militant coalfields to score a political triumph against the TUC's 12-month rule. Their motion berates the NUM executive for "failure" to achieve pay targets set by previous policy conferences, and lays down precise wage rates to operate from November, £110 at the face, £90 for workers elsewhere underground and £80 on the surface.

The final leg of that package claim will probably cause the Government most anxiety. Although there is public recognition of the arduous and dangerous nature of underground working, a minimum rate for surface workers higher than the present average industrial wage for men would have widespread repercussions in industry and make a nonsense of any incomes policy.

Mr Gormley this morning will give a warning in his presidential address that the Government and the TUC should not take for granted pit pay moderation, but his present view is that having pledged themselves to abide by phase two the miners cannot now go back on their word and seek increases before their agreement expires next spring.

His position is fortified by the TUC early declaration that productivity bargaining and improvements in occupational pensions schemes will be allowed after the end of this month. These gateways towards free collective bargaining will let through an incentive bonus scheme in the pits, probably operating from November, that will give face workers up to £20 a week more and will also permit the introduction from August 1 of the industry's first early retirement scheme.

The NUM executive meets this evening to decide its attitude on the two wage resolutions. With a split of 15-10m favour of the moderates, it seems likely they will support Nottinghamshire and oppose the left view, while preserving proprietorial rights over policy between conferences, thereby mitigating the impact of pay pressure.

Pay pact moves, page 2

Hottest day in South since last summer

By a Staff Reporter

Temperatures in many parts of Britain yesterday were the highest since last summer. In London the temperature reached 29°C (84°F).

Many people drove to the coasts. The RAC said traffic was up to Bank holiday proportions.

Not all areas, however, had sun. It was a cloudy wet day in the Western Isles, Northern Ireland, north-west England and North Wales.

Traffic built up early on the main coast roads from London. At one stage there were about 3,000 cars an hour on the roads from London to Southend and Clacton, the RAC said.

Ecevit Cabinet voted out by Turkish MPs

Senior civil servants to join TUC

The Association of First Division Civil Servants, which represents senior Whitehall officials, has endorsed its executive's decision to seek affiliation to the TUC. The association's leadership stresses that its members' impartiality will not be impaired by the affiliation. Their argument is that they are simply seeking a more effective forum for pursuing improvements in pay and conditions Page 3

Mass at Nice casino

Mass was said at a casino on Nice by a priest ordained by Mgr Lefebvre, the rebel prelate, in defiance of the Pope. The Pope ignored the defiance in his public blessing Page 4

Prize for Andretti

Mario Andretti, of the United States, driving a Lotus, overhauled John Watson, of Britain, in a Brabham, to win the French Grand Prix. James Hunt, in a McLaren, was third Page 7

Mr Carter 'out to wreck' Salt accord

In a survey of American defence policy decisions, *Pravda* has accused President Carter of starting a fresh spiral in the arms race in order to wreck the chances of a new Salt accord. Page 4

Less rail vandalism

Segregating football supporters on special trains as far as possible and extra policing during journeys have largely eliminated railway hooliganism. The cost of damage last season was under £5,000, compared with £100,000 the previous year Page 3

England unchanged

England's selectors have chosen the 12 who drew the first Test match at Lord's against Australia, for the second Test starting at Manchester on Thursday. Page 6

British drive for US defence deals

British companies are making a fresh drive to sell products for use in American defence projects. This comes after the United States agreed to waive rules making it virtually impossible for British companies to compete in the American arms market Page 19

Liberals take heart

Liberals are encouraged by Mr Callaghan's rebuke to the left-wing in his speech in Wales but Conservative leaders saw the address as one more attempt to rally party support for the Liberal-Labour pact and union backing for a restrictive phase three Page 2

Europe elections: Votes of 80 to 90 Tory MPs are claimed for proportional representation system 2

Fishing: Norway's halt to the catching of cod off its coast disturbs British trawlermen 4

Liberals take heart from Mr Callaghan's rebuke to the left

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Callaghan's forecast to the all-Wales rally of the Labour Party on Saturday of a glowing future for Britain if Labour can stay in power was seen by Conservatives yesterday as yet another attempt to rally Labour backbenchers behind the shaky structure of the Liberal-Labour pact, and to win support from trade union leaders for a more restrictive phase three than they appear willing to accept.

Tory leaders noted that Mr Callaghan was vague when he came to wages policy. The first task, he said, was to beat inflation.

"Until we do, every wage rise which is not met from higher production is a ticket to the dole queue. That is why it is important to reach a renewed understanding with the trade union movement for the next 12 months, an arrangement which will break decisively from the inflationary spiral that has plagued us."

Conservatives found it significant that Mr Callaghan is apparently now linking the next wage rise with higher productivity, taking a sterner line than either he or the Chancellor adopted earlier in the year when there was much talk about an "easier, more flexible approach".

What has happened, the Conservatives claim, is that the unions have become completely confused about the Government's aims and this will add greatly to the difficulties of the negotiations.

In the light of recent union demonstrations, Conservatives found it difficult to accept the implication in Mr Callaghan's reference to "the question most often put by the pundits—Is Britain governable?" Labour's answer, Mr Callaghan said, was that it could be.

Our answer is to say: "Look at the record and the improvement." He was comparing the present situation with that of February, 1974, when there was a confrontation between the Conservative Government and the miners. The Labour Government had, he said, brought conciliation and cooperation to a nation which was working three days a week.

Liberals found Mr Callaghan's speech encouraging. They welcomed especially his hard rap for those in the Labour Party, "whose language has become increasingly ideological and intolerant, base their politics solely on texts and creeds, and believe that the drafting of long resolutions will usher in the millennium".

Further discussions between Mr Callaghan and Mr Steel, the Liberal leader, about the future of the agreement and the Liberals' proposals for next years' legislative programme are likely to take place this week.

In his Saturday speech, the Prime Minister said the Labour Party was not built on dogma and advised his comrades to look at some of the old trade union banners. They would not read ideological texts there, but words like "fraternity, humanity, unity and comradeship".

Liberals noted with approval Mr Callaghan's evident desire to move forward to a period of closer collaboration although he obviously had to choose his words carefully to avoid giving too much offence to the Labour left.

Looking ahead to the next session, Mr Callaghan said the Government would be bringing forward new proposals on devolution and the Bill for direct elections to the European Parliament. Liberals were delighted with a passage where he seemed to support the idea of proportional representation not only for European elections but also for those to Westminster.

Mr Callaghan emphasized that Labour Party members belonged to a democratic socialist party and were proud of it. They put democracy before privilege.

"We are committed to the sovereignty of an elected Parliament, where one man's vote counts the same as another."

If that meant anything, Liberals said, it meant that Mr Callaghan backs some form of proportional representation and it could mean a lot of trouble for him in his party.

Mr Ron Hayward, the Labour Party general secretary, has said that if ever proportional representation were adopted for Westminster elections, Labour could say goodbye to any idea of creating a socialist Britain.

The Prime Minister said another Bill next session would seek to extend industrial democracy into the workshop but he conceded that the prospects were not bright. Perhaps it could only be a limited basis for a start, "but there is no going back on our commitment of principle".

Liberals are insisting that in any schemes for industrial democracy or profit sharing, non-trade unionists shall have equal rights with members of unions. Mr Callaghan said:

"We must seek to broaden our political democracy into a living industrial democracy. Relations in industry have improved a lot since the 1930s but they have not gone anything like far enough. Workers cannot simply be ignored or excluded from decisions which are vital to their future."

Mr Steel and the Liberals have been pressing for an extension of civil liberties and the introduction of the long-delayed measure to repeal the oppressive sections of the Official Secrets Act. Mr Callaghan made a passing reference to this but gave no promise.

"We shall need continued vigilance to protect the citizen against the great bureaucracies, to protect the individual's right to know, his right to complain, and to have his grievance remedied."

The Prime Minister also spoke of the evolution of the National Enterprise Board, to increase its scale and power.

"We need more planning agreements in the interests of industry, workers and the nation. We need to rethink our position on big organizations. Public ownership should not concentrate on whole industries, under one single management.

"In future there should be more diversity. There is far more scope for cooperative ownership, in new fields as well as those where it is already established. We are pledged as a party to set up a new cooperative development agency, and in the 1980s I look forward to seeing this idea expand."

Another area where Labour needed to develop its ideas, Mr Callaghan said, was in community care and the role of voluntary bodies.

"State welfare is not the only kind of welfare and it is not a substitute for our own responsibilities as members of a family, as citizens and as human beings. Governments always have to make choices between more public welfare and lower taxes, and I don't need to tell you how people feel about higher taxes—you hear it every day—so there is a limit to how much the state can do."

Mr Callaghan urged an extension of voluntary aid and help. There was a great pent-up stream of voluntary good will available to be used to supplement the basic structure of state aid.

"We intend to lay our plans now for the longer term, beyond the next election, when this Labour Government will carry forward its policy for national success. We want to plan now for the 1980s, to go over to the attack, to become the master of events rather than their slave.

"I have asked Denis Healey and Tony Benn to produce some estimates for us in the autumn so that the country can see what choices we are likely to have available in the 1980s.

"I should like to see us use the benefits of the oil revenues to support our policy of rebuilding and modernizing our industries so that our workers in the 1980s will have the plant, the machinery, the investment, to compete on equal terms with the best in the world."

TUC will try to preserve 12-month pay pacts

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

In the dying weeks of phase two the TUC is preparing to resist several unions that it believes will try to break the spirit or the letter of the 12-month rule for pay settlements.

The next period of accord on pay seems likely to be little more than a loose understanding, and the 12-month rule is possibly the best the Government can hope for in ensuring that there is not a surge of pay claims after July 31.

Among those who have settled under phase two but may return for more soon after July 31 are London dockers, Post Office engineers, train drivers, the Musicians' Union, the cine technicians and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS).

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of ASTMS, said: "I shall feel under no constraints. I consider it is now every man for himself."

Other groups are postponing settlements due under phase two in the hope of doing better later. Among them are English clearing bank staff, Fleet Street journalists, 55,000 gas workers belonging to the National and Local Government Officers' Association and the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association.

If the new understanding turns out to be largely meaningless, the Government sees the 12-month rule as the best way of preventing a wages scramble and the TUC sees it as the most painless way of easing the transition to free collective bargaining.

Public-sector workers will bear the brunt of the Government's efforts to confine wage increases and the signs are that 4 per cent to 5 per cent is all that is possible within the strict cash limits placed on local authorities.

The first big test comes in November, when one million blue-collar council workers are due for a rise, thus opening the bargaining season through to next summer. That deal usually gives an indication of what other public-sector workers can expect. Hospital workers, 200,000 postal workers and 45,000 manual gas workers follow in December and January.

The National Union of Railwaymen, which, with the other two rail unions, settles in April, is the last big union conference later this month to discuss pay after the miners and transport workers this week.

On July 15 national level talks open in London on a 15 per cent claim for 58,000 hourly paid Ford workers, operative from October 21, a figure much higher than anything the Government has been talking about.

The TUC is expected to prepare a statement at its next general council meeting later this month which will form the basis of its report to the congress in September.

Wages councils, which set legal minimum pay rates for three million workers, are criticized by the Low Pay Unit today for some awards made during phases one and two.

The unit, in a report, *Short Measures for the Poor*, says that nine of the councils awarded less than £6 during stage one. It would have been permissible for those agreements to be "topped up" for the full £6 at the time of the stage two award but only two of the councils had done so.

Half the 38 councils that have made settlements under phase two have not implemented the 5 per cent formula which enables workers earning more than £50 to get more than £2.50 a week, it states.

The unit also says that 19 councils gave less to 18-year-olds than to adults under phase one, and four had committed the same error in phase two. That was despite TUC guidelines that adult rates applied from 18.

Irish police investigate report of gun smuggling

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Irish Special Branch detectives were yesterday investigating a report that arms for the Provisional IRA were landed last month at a deserted beach in co Cork, two miles from Kinsale, one of the most fashionable seaside resorts in the republic.

According to *The Sunday Times*, a consignment of 60 German Luger pistols was dropped from a German fishing boat and later unloaded in daylight by eight armed Provisionals who were supervised by a member of the organization's ruling army council.

The arms were said to have been taken by car to Dundalk and held in a safe house before being taken to Belfast.

The report came as an embarrassment to the Irish authorities, who have been anxious in recent months to play down the extent to which the Provisional IRA relies on the republic as a supply base and as a relatively safe location for IRA leaders to hold their meetings.

Yesterday the police in Dublin said that the Garda knew nothing of the matters referred to until they were published in the paper. The allegations were under investigation.

As well as pinpointing one way in which the republic is used as a landing place for illegal weapons and as a location for IRA training camps, the article also provided a detailed account of a recent meeting of the Provisional IRA's seven-member ruling army council at a house in Sutton, a seaside resort a few miles outside Dublin.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by 2 DB 075704. The winner lives in Norwich. The 25 £1,000 winners are:

2 AW 172083	9 SL 839255
3 FL 621153	TT 717380
2 HS 390213	15 VL 416462
5 HT 494781	14 WK 412807
3 JZ 266047	4 XF 411475
6 KZ 702080	9 XK 603054
5 LZ 702347	1 YB 621455
6 LN 224119	11 YS 980472
7 LP 709041	3 ZZ 454537
6 MT 945475	18 ZL 125903
9 PZ 664429	21 ZW 642035
4 RF 611779	24 ZB 128871
1 SN 276492	

Jubilee marathon: Boys from St Andrew's Club, Westminster, taking part in a relay endurance run past Buckingham Palace. They covered 300 miles in less than 40 hours. Proceeds will go to the Silver Jubilee Appeal and the club.

Employers told that lower GCE grades are worthless

A headmaster, who refused to present "worthless" GCE certificates at his school speech day, called on employers yesterday to ignore them.

Mr Frank Mitchell, principal of the independent Wakefield Tutorial School, West Yorkshire, said some GCE awards were merely "failure certificates". Only the three top grades A, B and C were equivalent to a pass under the old system. The remaining two grades, D and E, were failures.

"The idea at the moment is for pupils to leave school with some form of certificate", he said. "I do not believe that pupils should be applauded and congratulated by the whole school for failing. If they want the certificates they can collect them. But they are worthless and employers should not accept them."

Mr Mitchell said some children appeared to have an enormous number of passes but the majority were failures.

An official for the Joint Matriculation Board, whose papers the Wakefield pupils sat, agreed that D and E grades corresponded to a failure in previous years. The concept of pass and fail was abolished two years ago in an attempt to be fairer to those of moderate ability.

"The lower grades provide a useful pointer to how close a candidate has been", he said.

Campaign [to] return Temple Ba[r] launched

By a Staff Reporter

On the well-ordered law[n] Lincoln's Inn this evenin[g] Anglo-American campaig[n] the return of Temple B[ar] the City of London ope[ns in] earnest.

Several hundred lawyer[s] City officials, with memb[ers of] the public who wish to c[ontri]bute, will each pay at lea[st] for entry to a garden pa[rty in] aid of rescuing Wren's [...]year-old arch from its ex[ile in] a Hertfordshire wood to r[eturn] it in the north-west pre[cinct] of St Paul's Cathedral.

American lawyers who [have] undertaken to provide [more] than half of the £500,00[0 re]quired will be represent[ed at] the party by Mr Alex [...]meyer, the Chicago vice-[chair]man of the American Fo[unda]tion for Temple Bar.

Lord Widgery, the [Lord] Chief Justice, Lady Wi[dgery] and the trustees of the T[emple] Bar Trust, formed at the [end] of last year under the [chair]manship of Sir Hugh Wo[...] will be the joint hosts. [The] party's organizer is M[...] Tyndale Daniell.

After listening to palm [court] music by the Savoy Orph[eans] guests will be able to se[e an] exhibition. Mr Charles Pa[...] a former clerk of works [at St] Paul's, has assembled som[e] paintings, items of timbe[r,] masonry and assorted ephe[mera] which together form a poi[gnant] record of the gateway's c[olour]ful history.

An account book, lent b[y the] City Corporation, shows [pay]ments made in 1670 to J[oshua] Marshall, master mason, [and] John Bushnell, sculptor o[f the] four royal effigies adornin[g the] bar of £1,090. Ten years [later] Bushnell earned a further [...] probably for two her[aldic] beasts.

One fascinating exhibit [is a] flimsy sheet of rice-paper [which] appears only to show Te[mple] Bar by moonlight; on ho[lding] the paper to a strong [light,] however, the scene change[s to] one of Queen Victoria pa[ssing] through the bar on her vis[it to] the City on November 9, [...]

Another exhibit sh[ows] Valerie, Lady Meux, the for[mer] barmaid who organized [the] removal of Temple Bar [to] Theobald's Park in 1[...] staring languorously at [the] camera from among the pill[ows] of her four-poster bed.

Both these last exhibits h[ave] been lent by the principal [of] Theobald's Park College, [an] adult residential centre [in] whose grounds the bar n[ow] stands.

Other exhibits include mod[els] of the bar made in m[any] materials over many years [and] paintings and engravings sh[ow]ing the bar decorated to c[ele]brate various royal visits to [the] City and during the s[tate] funerals of Nelson and Well[ing]ton.

There is an improbable d[raw]ing from *The Graphic* show[ing] elephants passing through [the] gateway for the Lord May[or's] procession of 1876; and th[ere] are some cartoons from Pu[nch] and *Fun* depicting the out[rage] of Londoners at the memo[rial] erected in 1880 outside [the] newly built Law Courts to c[om]memorate the bar's demoli[tion] two years earlier.

Photographs by Charles [...]trington, taken at Theob[ald's] Park earlier this year, show [the] effects of weather and van[dal]ism on Wren's once lo[vely] monument.

Blasphemy case hearing begins today

The blasphemy prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse against the homosexual newspaper *Gay News* and Denis Lemon, its editor, starts at the Central Criminal Court today.

Mrs Whitehouse was given leave by a High Court judge last December to bring a criminal prosecution alleging blasphemous libel. She complains that an obscene poem and illustration vilifying Christ in his life and crucifixion was published in *Gay News* last year.

Mr John Mortimer, QC, has been briefed for the defence. The case comes before Judge King-Hamilton, QC, and is provisionally estimated to last two weeks.

Mrs Whitehouse, chairman of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, made a private application to Mr Justice Bristow at the High Court last December

Royal pendant for sale

Princess Margaret is selling a pear-shaped emerald pendant at Sotheby's on Thursday. The pendant is expected to fetch between £3,000 and £4,000 but the royal association could push the price higher.

Support among Tory MPs for regional list system

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Conservative MP for Edinburgh, Pentlands, and a former front bench spokesman on Scottish affairs, said last night that between 80 and 90 Conservative MPs are likely to vote in favour of the regional list system of proportional representation in the European Parliament.

That is well over the opposition whips' estimate, and leading Tories said last night that the number will be much smaller if the party decides to vote for the first-past-the-post system when the committee stage of the direct elections Bill is reached.

One of the leading advocates of the use of the traditional voting system said last night that when the principle of proportional representation was put to the vote during the passage of the devolution Bill only about 40 Tories voted for it.

Others may have been swayed to support its use for the European elections simply out of loyalty to the European cause, not wanting the elections to be delayed, making Britain the "odd man out".

It is argued that only by using the regional list system could the elections be organized in time for the target date of May or June next year. But those Tories who want the first-past-the-post system, including Mrs Thatcher, doubt whether that deadline can be met whatever system is used and believe that agreement will be reached to delay the elections.

They say that if a decision in principle could be made by the Commons before the summer recess, Britain's 81 Euro-constituencies could be drawn up and electoral arrangements made in time for elections in the autumn next year.

Mr Rifkind said last night that perhaps the most vital argument in favour of the regional list system was that it would ensure a Labour delegation of reasonable size.

"If first-past-the-post is adopted it is probable that Labour candidates will be overwhelmingly rejected in favour of Conservatives in England, and Conservatives and nationalists in Scotland", he said.

Mr Rifkind said that the practical elimination of Labour representation would be a great victory for the anti-Market forces in the Labour Party and would do the European cause untold harm.

Government will ignore defeat on vehicles Bill

By Our Political Correspondent

No attempt is being made by the Government to reverse a defeat on the Passenger Vehicles (Experimental Areas) Bill brought about by Conservative opposition at the committee stage. The Bill is due to complete its progress through the Commons today.

Mr Norman Fowler, MP for Sutton Coldfield and opposition spokesman on the Bill, said last night that the amendment greatly extends the Bill's scope. "The Government's original intention was to allow experiments in new passenger services, like car-sharing and mini-bus services, in four limited areas in Britain.

"The effect of the opposition amendment is to allow any local authority to run experiments... One result is that county councils which have had their applications to run experiments turned down can now put their proposals forward again."

It would be possible for the Government to veto proposals, he said, but an incoming Conservative Government would be able at once to allow the maximum number of experiments.

Ulster votes needed for devolution

Continued from page 1

crease Northern Ireland representation and is therefore proceeding with a Speaker's conference devoted solely to that question.

The terms of reference that the Prime Minister is proposing for the conference are absolutely to the point. They will be, he told Mr Molyneux in a letter last week: "To consider and make representations on the number of parliamentary constituencies that there should be in Northern Ireland." The composition of the conference has not yet been determined but it will include Mr Gerard Fitt of the SDLP and two from the Unionist side.

But while increased representation is necessary if the government is to stand any chance of wooing the Unionists, the SDLP cannot agree unless it is sure of getting an assembly in Northern Ireland.

There will in any case be some disagreement within SDLP ranks over accepting any assembly without power-sharing, but the probability is that the party will favour the scheme while taking great care not to appear enthusiastic. The Alliance Party, on the other hand, can be expected to show positive keenness.

There are some official Unionists who are worried about accepting a first-stage assembly without any agreement on the second stage, but the most reasonable assumption is that they will cooperate. There is no confidence, however, that Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) will give its approval. But that should not prevent the attempt being made if Mr Mason can secure sufficient agreement from the other three.

The battle for political dominance within the Protestant community might then have to be fought at the polls if the DUP was to fight the elections on straight opposition to the assembly.

Britain's contribution to EEC is £736.8m

The amount paid by each member state to the Community budget in 1975 converted into pounds sterling at the conversion rate used for the budget of £1=2.4 units of account was, in £m.

Belgium, 164.9; Denmark, 44.5; France, 538.7; Germany, 666.3; Ireland, 10.9; Italy 415.2; Luxembourg, 3.5; Netherlands, 219.8; United Kingdom, 341.7.

The amount of each member state's contribution to the total 1976 Community budget (in parentheses) and to the total 1977 Community budget, including the supplementary budget under consideration by the Council of Ministers, in £m is:

Belgium (217.5) 227.8; Denmark (69.2) 88.3; France (736.4) 771.4; Germany (942.2) 1,022.2; Ireland (17.6) 23.3; Italy (586.8) 639.8; Luxembourg (5.3) 5.5; Netherlands (300.8) 328.0; United Kingdom (556.9) 736.8.

The United Kingdom's receipts from the Community are, in £m: 1975, 397.7; 1976, 295.5; 1977 (as estimated) 295.0

The gross domestic product in purchasers' values for 1975, in $ billion, is: Belgium, 62.25; Luxembourg, 2.20; Denmark, 35.45; France, 335.71; Germany, 424.92; Ireland, 7.76; Italy, 172.10; Netherlands, 81.20; United Kingdom, 227.79.

Treasury, June 23

In 1962 United Kingdom exports to the EEC were 26 per cent of all exports and imports were 22 per cent of all imports. In 1976 the figures were 35½ per cent and 36½ per cent respectively. Exports to the Commonwealth expressed in the same terms were 29 per cent in 1962 and 15 per cent in 1976. Imports were 29 per cent and 13½ per cent respectively.

Trade, June 27

Answers in Parliament

A periodic digest of information given in parliamentary written replies, with the sources and dates on which they appeared in Hansard.

Job creation scheme. The number of jobs created and the number of project applications rejected or withdrawn, shown in parentheses, to June 9 were: London and south-east, 4,908 (662); Merseyside, 8,886 (233); Midlands, 4,528 (484); Northern, 13,801 (470); North-west, 6,062 (327); Scotland (east and north), 11,745 (295); (west), 12,939 (339); South-west, 5,520 (367); Wales, 8,905 (411); Yorkshire and Humberside, 6,069 (464).

Employment, June 21

Retirement age. If the pension age for men in the state scheme were reduced to 60, the extra cost of retirement pensions would be about £1,800m in 1977-78. Supplementary pensions would cost about £50m extra. There would be savings on other national insurance and supplementary allowances which would otherwise be payable to men between 60 and 65, of about £450m. The figures do not take account of the loss of national insurance contributions and income tax revenue.

Social Services, June 23

Pensions and wages: The retirement pension for a married couple as a percentage of gross average earnings and net average earnings in parentheses, was: 1972, 30.4 (39.8); 1973, 30.5 (40.7); 1974, 32.9 (45.5); 1975, 35.3 (50.3); 1976, 36.2 (51.6).

Social Services, June 23

"Morning Star": Five government advertisements at a total cost of £1,490 have appeared in the *Morning Star* so far.

Civil Services, June 23

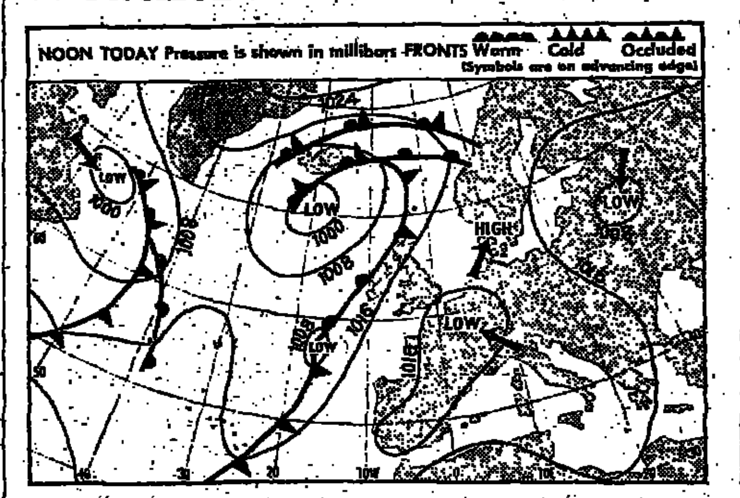
Concessionary coal: Coal provided under local concessionary schemes accounts for about a fifth of total disposals to domestic consumers. The proposed national scheme would not be expected to alter that proportion significantly.

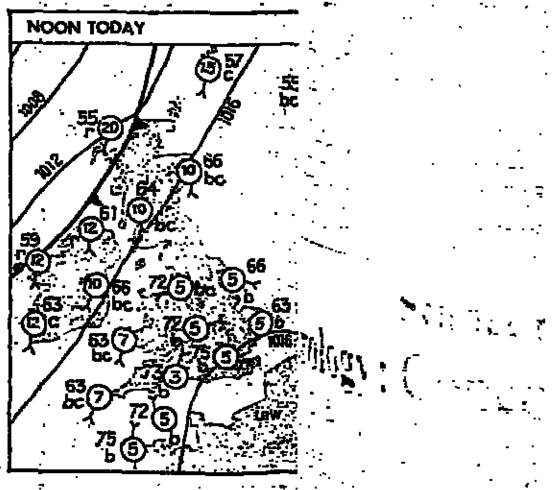
Energy, June 23

Rent payments: In November, 1975, the latest date for which a figure is available, some 51,000 recipients of supplementary benefit had their rents paid direct to the landlord; the number will have increased since then. In February 1977 some 1,976,000 tenants and 435,000 owner-occupiers had their rent or other housing costs taken into account in the assessment of their entitlement to benefit.

Social Services, June 23

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 4.50 am. Sun sets: 9.20 pm
Moon sets: 9.11 am. Moon rises: 11.2 pm
Last quarter: July 8.

Lighting up: 9.50 pm to 4.21 am. High water: London Bridge, 4.48 am, 7.4m (24.3ft); 5.6 pm, 7.2m (23.8ft). Avonmouth, 10.22 am, 13.3m (43.7ft); 10.42 pm, 13.4m (44.1ft). Dover, 1.51 am, 6.7m (21.8ft); 2.13 pm, 6.8m (22.2ft). Hull, 9.6 am, 7.6m (24.8ft); 9.44 pm, 7.3m (23.9ft). Liverpool, 2.3 am, 9.7m (31.9ft); 2.33 pm, 9.2m (30.2ft).

A ridge of high pressure over England and Wales will weaken. *Troughs of low pressure will affect NW areas.*

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE and central S England: Sunny periods, cloudy later with isolated thundery showers; wind NE, light; max temp 28°C (82°F).

East Anglia, E, NW, NE England and N Wales: Sunny periods, dry; wind variable, light; max temp 26°C (79°F).

Midlands, central N England: Sunny periods, dry; wind variable, light; max temp 26°C (79°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Sunny periods, cloud and isolated thundery showers later; wind variable or E, light; max temp 25°C (77°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Mostly dry, sunny periods, some coastal fog; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 22°C (72°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Dry, sunny periods; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 22°C (72°F).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Bright intervals, hill and coastal fog, a little rain or drizzle at first; wind S, moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Mostly dry with sunny spells but thundery showers in some S areas, coastal fog; very warm generally, hot inland.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (C): Wind, mainly NE, light or moderate; sea, mostly smooth.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind, S, moderate, occasionally fresh; sea moderate.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 26°C (79°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 15°C (59°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 37 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7pm, trace. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 13.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,019.2 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 29°C (84°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 17°C (63°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 43 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 13.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,016.9 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Amsterdm	f	21	70	Chicago	c	28	82	Lisbon	s	24	75	Naples	s	29	84
Athens	f	30	86	Cologne	f	26	79	Locarno	s	26	79	New York	f	25	77
Barbados	c	29	84	Copnhgn	s	19	66	London	s	27	81	Nice	s	26	79
Barcelona	s	24	75	Dublin	f	19	66	Luxembrg	s	26	79	Oslo	s	21	70
Beirut	f	28	82	Florence	s	28	82	Madrid	f	27	81	Paris	f	28	82
Belfast	f	19	66	Geneva	s	25	77	Majorca	f	24	75	Rome	s	27	81
Berlin	s	22	72	Gibraltar	s	22	72	Malaga	s	25	77	Stockholm	c	15	59
Biarritz	c	19	66	Guernsey	s	24	75	Malta	s	27	81	Toronto	s	22	72
Bristol	s	23	73	Innsbruck	s	27	81	Miami	f	32	90	Venice	s	28	82
Brussels	s	25	77	Jersey	s	25	77	Moscow	f	20	68	Vienna	s	25	77
Cardiff	s	25	77	L Palmas	s	24	75	Munich	s	25	77	Zurich	s	26	79

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, July 3

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarbrgh	10.1	—	22	72	Sunny
Bridlingtn	11.7	—	21	70	Sunny
Gorleston	15.8	—	21	70	Sunny
Clacton	12.7	—	22	72	Sunny
Margate	15.5	—	22	72	Sunny
Herne Bay	15.4	—	24	75	Sunny
S COAST					
Hastings	15.2	—	23	73	Sunny
Eastbourne	15.5	—	22	72	Sunny
Brighton	15.5	—	22	72	Sunny
Bognor	15.1	—	22	72	Sunny
Southsea	15.4	—	22	72	Sunny
Sandown	15.4	—	22	72	Sunny
Bournemth	15.2	—	23	73	Sunny
Exmouth	15.4	—	23	73	Sunny
Torquay	15.5	—	22	72	Sunny
Falmouth	15.3	—	23	73	Sunny
W COAST					
Morecambe	5.2	.02	20	68	Cloudy
Blackpool	8.6	—	21	70	Sun pm
Anglesey	2.9	.06	16	61	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	14.5	—	20	68	Sunny
Newquay	14.8	—	18	64	Sunny

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium Bfr [illegible]; Canaries, Pes 50; Denmark, Dkr [illegible]; Finland, Fmk 3.25; France, Frs 3[illegible] (inc TVA); Germany, Dmk [illegible]; Greece, Dr 30; Holland, Dfl [illegible]; Italy, Lire 500; Luxembourg, Lf [illegible]; Madeira, Esc 30.00; Malta, [illegible]; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal, Esc [illegible]; Spain, Pes 35; Sweden, Skr [illegible]; Switzerland, Sfr 2.30; USA/Canada $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26, and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London, WC1X 8EZ. Second Class Postage paid at New York, NY. [illegible] New York, NY, 10017. [illegible] Telephone 974 8270. Inland and Air Edition Subscription rates on request.

HOME NEWS

Senior civil servants in favour of affiliation with TUC

By Peter Hennessy

The membership of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, which represents senior officials at the highest levels in Whitehall, has endorsed the decision of its executive committee to seek affiliation to the TUC.

The result of a ballot to be published today shows 56.8 per cent in favour of affiliation and 42.5 per cent opposed after a high poll in which 79 per cent of those entitled to vote took part.

The issue is probably the most controversial faced by the association in its 58-year history. It inspired a debate among top administrators on the question of whether a link with the TUC would jeopardize the traditional political neutrality of the higher Civil Service.

The First Division, apart from the Diplomatic Service Association, was alone among public service unions in remaining outside the TUC. But the matter was especially sensitive as many of its members are constantly engaged in providing confidential advice on policy to ministers.

For that reason the association's leadership took great pains this weekend to reassure the doubters, especially senior Conservative politicians, that the impartiality of their members would not be impaired by the result. Their argument was that the move was simply a matter of finding a more effective forum in which to pursue improvements in pay and conditions for their members

Mr Norman Ellis, the association's general secretary, said last night: "We are particularly well-equipped to draw the line between the political and the non-political. In the future nothing will change, we will continue to be scrupulous".

The association's leadership is well aware that, although Mr Prior, opposition spokesman on employment, has stated publicly that the Shadow Cabinet has no objection to its membership of the TUC, many senior Conservatives continue to harbour private doubts. Tory sceptics have not been helped by the spectacle of other "non-political" public service unions failing to dissociate themselves from the more overtly political acts of the TUC.

Responding to such doubts, Mr Ellis commented: "In my judgment you will never see our members on the Grunwick picket line".

He recalled that in 1973, the association severed its link with the Society of Civil and Public Servants as it could not contemplate de-registering under the Industrial Relations Act, 1971. The association in its evidence to the Armitage committee, which is considering the rules governing the political liberties of civil servants, has recommended that the restrictions applied to the grades staffed by its members should not be eased.

The First Division hopes to achieve affiliation in time to take part in the TUC's annual conference in September. Its membership of the TUC should also ease the way to an eventual merger with the Institution of Professional Civil Servants,

It is unlikely that the association will suffer many resignations because of today's result: Mr Gerry Flanagan, its chairman, wrote privately to the 150 permanent and deputy secretaries among its membership seeking their views. Although about half expressed reservations in varying degrees of intensity, few indicated they development.

British Rail cuts football train trouble

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

British Rail has largely eliminated football hooliganism on trains after introducing new measures last season.

Damage caused was less than £5,000 compared with more than £100,000 the previous season, and instance of other passengers being terrorized by supporters were relatively rare.

Even more impressive, the improvement was achieved while increasing football travel, instead of curtailing it as Mr Howell, Minister of State for the Environment, was urging the railways when vandalism was at its height in the winter of 1975-76.

Credit goes largely to Mr Humphrey Todd, British Rail's inter-city manager, who has a surprisingly relaxed attitude to the Football supporters compared with some. "They are not angels, but they are not animals, either", he says. "Many are uneducated and illiterate, but they are human and personal, and their propensity to violence is the same as that of the average male."

Faced with terrified passengers, ripped out seats, paint spray damage and broken windows the previous winter, British Rail worked out a seven-point plan last summer of which a key element was getting the greatest possible number of supporters on to football "specials" and off ordinary Saturday trains.

"This was not some evil kind of apartheid", Mr Todd says, "but simply a recognition that boisterous loud-mouthed young men and quiet elderly ladies just do not mix."

It is also good business for British Rail if clubs can fill whole trains, especially if they charter them and look after ticketing and supervision with their own supporters' club stewards.

The sale of alcohol was banned on football trains and occasionally at stations.

The main element of success was a sharp increase in policing on football trains in a plan worked out with Mr Basil Nicholls, deputy chief of British Transport Police. Selected railway policemen put in long hours of Saturday overtime; not, Mr Todd emphasizes, to put on a show of force, but to look after the trains "in the best tradition of English policing, which is not like that of some other countries".

By having the same policemen with the same clubs each time, relationships were built up through which provocation was avoided and trouble defused before it spread. Fewer than six policemen were [illegible] on trains carrying more than 600 supporters and practically no trouble was experienced.

A convoy of Austin Sevens arriving at Beaulieu, Hampshire, for the annual Austin Seven rally after completing a jubilee tour of historic houses.

Serious test today for opponents of Windscale

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Whitehaven

The opponents of the scheme to build a £600m oxide fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria (half of which is to be paid for by the Japanese) face their first serious test today

The public inquiry, which reconvenes his afternoon, will start with the cross-examination of three key technical witnesses for British Nuclear Fuels; Mr J. Doran, Mr L. P. Shortis, and Mr B. F. Warner.

It may also be the most crucial stage of the tribunal that is now expected to last until the middle of October. Although the scope of the inquiry seems to widen almost daily, with the raising of new questions about how Britain will meet its energy requirements well into the next century, the underlying reasons for the investigation remain unchanged.

The basic issue is whether Britain should build a reprocessing plant at all. If the answer is, yes, then should Britain reprocess oxide fuels for other countries, who would then obtain the plutonium from that work.

Although the opponents are seeking the first goal, there are many who might grudgingly accept a limited reprocessing of British oxide fuels only.

On the surface, written evidence from Mr. Doran to be examined today is consistent with such an idea.

The arguments behind the case are inevitably very technical in that they rest on the fact that the reprocessing of oxide fuels (not carried out on a commercial scale anywhere in the world) should not be the automatic success to the reprocessing of the first generation of fuels from Magnox power station fuels, which is done at Windscale.

To gain experience in handling oxide fuel, British Nuclear Fuels built a small treatment plant in association with one of their Magnox reprocessing units. After processing 100 tonnes of fuel, there was an accident involving escape of material in the plant.

Mr Doran's evidence indicates that this plant could, subject to certain modifications, handle up to 300 tonnes a year of light water fuel and 350 tonnes a year of advanced gas-cooled reactor fuel.

The modification of the small oxide reprocessing plant would cost a fraction of the £600m estimated for the large-scale version. Over the next few days, cross-examination must focus on which of these two projects would be preferable. The opposition to a large scheme are suggesting that no big reprocessing plant would need building before the 1990s, if at all.

At the parish pump—I: Country people's outlook on the busy world

How Nether Langwith lived one week in June

From the viewpoint of New Printing House Square it is possible to discern the shifting sands of Westminster, the EEC food mountains, and Frenchmen waving farewell to colonial Africa. But a national newspaper attempting to take a world view must necessarily leave unreported much that is local and intimate. With the help of the provincial weekly press, Alan Hamilton is attempting in this series to discover what people were really up to during one week at the end of June.

Juniper, who was due to give birth on February 22, eventually produced twins 114 days late, the *Hexham Courant*, reported. Juniper was a 6½-year-old Friesian cow, and her owner, Mr Bert Fairless, thought she had established some sort of record. "There can be no mistake because no bull has been near her here", Mr Fairless declared.

Haltwhistle Parish Council had more serious matters on its mind. Angered that a planned bypass for the west end of their town had been put off until 1983 at the earliest because of financial stringency, the council invited the Northumberland county surveyor and the chairman of the county highways committee to come and see for themselves what the residents were having to endure. Meanwhile, it was decided to delay a stop-gap plan to widen the road by lopping a foot off the adjoining front gardens after Councillor Jack Birkett observed that, if the area became too safe, people would think Haltwhistle did not need a bypass at all.

The employment news was uncommonly cheerful in Hexham, where, thanks to good weather and more construction jobs, the employment office manager had twice as many vacancies as last June. A new pumping station for the Kielder reservoir scheme was shortly to create another 80 jobs. T. Dan Smith was probably cheerful, too, Released from his jail sentence he was talking to Hexham and District Fabian Society on "Born to be caged".

There was little cheer in St Ives, which, said *The Cornishman*, had a male unemployment rate of 27.8 per cent, "probably the worst in the country". Things were bleak in Penzance, too, where 1,482 people were out of work.

But at least the residents of the Isles of Scilly had something to look forward to: a new rubbish incinerator. It would cost £372,000 and was expected to take 9p from the rates. The council's chief executive, Mr John Woosnam, was off to Zurich to look at incinerators. He was paying his own fare.

One 70-year-old Cornish woman has had other things on her mind than unemployment and incinerators. She had to go to court to obtain an injunction restraining her ex-husband, also aged 70, from entering her bedroom.

Meanwhile, the Mayor of Otley, West Yorkshire, confessing that he had been to 20 street parties, thought the town's jubilee celebrations had been "tremendous", the *Wharfedale and Airedale Observer* reported. The only blot had been the lighting of the Chevin beacon before the Scout carrying the official torch got there. "This is the price you have to pay for centralized organization", complained the Mayor. But he thought Otley should have a carnival more often; the jubilee celebrations had highlighted the lack of activities for young people.

The jubilee did not go well for a 51-year-old Otley woman who was fined £50 for stealing a joint of meat valued at £1.92½ from a Yeadon supermarket. "There is something illogical in this", her solicitor told Otley magistrates. "The defendant is a vegetarian."

Mansfield District Council, Nottinghamshire, had some acrimonious debate over the impending royal visit to the town, the *Mansfield Chronicle and Advertiser* reported, and £1,000 towards street decorations was voted only after heated argument. Councillor Lancaster thought that such money for a half-hour visit was just not on. Councillor Williams said he was proud to be a member of a council which had dirty buildings; it showed Mansfield had the blood and guts of industry in it. Councillor Abell complained that there had never been all this fuss when the council had to fork out money to stage *It's A Knockout*.

The air was sweeter at Nether Langwith near by where the parish council agreed that the jubilee celebrations had done in two days what the council had been trying to do for years: attract interest in the locality and bring people together.

Compared with all that carry on, the island of Bernera in the Outer Hebrids might as well have been on a different planet. The *Stornoway Gazette's* correspondent there reported that, in glorious sunshine, most crofters were busy at the peats and potatoes. Peats had dried in a remarkably short time. Mr John Macdonald was again first this year to have all his supply of winter peats hame.

Money worries seen as threat to families

Marriage difficulties which can be traced directly to strain over family finance are being reported by many advice centres, according to the annual report of the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux.

The report for 1976 to 1977, published today, says there were 587,000 calls for advice on family and personal matters which accounted for a fifth of nearly three million contacts handled by bureaux.

"Many bureaux report that marriage difficulties are stemming directly from money troubles in general and debt in particular."

The report says increases in social security and employment inquiries are also related to economic stress. These showed increases of 31 per cent and 24 per cent respectively, and were particularly heavy in Scotland and north-west England.

Housing, property and land, with 506,000 inquiries was the largest category after family matters but the total was 11,000 fewer than the previous year.

Fifty-four new bureaux opened and 18 closed during the year, bringing the number in the United Kingdom to 710. The report adds that expansion will be halted unless further government aid becomes available.

Government scraps the farm medicine report

Agriculture

By Our Veterinary Correspondent

The report of a committee of inquiry into the veterinary profession has been rejected by the Government. It estimated the annual loss in livestock production through disease at £100m in Britain in 1970-71, and proposed a system of preventive medicine on farms which would cost £1m a year at first, rising to £10m. That has been ruled out because of economic difficulties.

The Government's view of the report was made known recently by Mr. Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. He said the plan for preventive medicine would have been too diffuse even if money had been available. It raised problems of financial accountability and would have required more staff in his ministry's development and advisory service.

Generally known as the Swann report, the document made many recommendations for the development of veterinary science in relation to agriculture, the most radical of which was for a state-subsidized scheme for promoting preventive veterinary medicine on the farm. In that plan, veterinarians in private practice would have cooperated with state veterinarians and officers of the development and advisory service in an attempt to reduce enormous losses from disease in livestock production.

The other main recommendations of the report, published in July, 1975, were that veterinary supervision of meat hygiene and of slaughterhouses should be introduced throughout the United Kingdom; that wider use should be made of lay assistants to relieve skilled professional time; that the Agricultural Research Council should increase its support for research in veterinary schools; and that specialist postgraduate training and university clinical staffs should be increased.

There is a growing veterinary opinion that a limit must be set to state control and interference. Some matters, such as national disease eradication schemes, can be financed and coordinated only by governments, but many maintain that, as in law and other professions, people should be left to should hae been started first, to take advice as they think fit. The most extreme contend that, in that way, the better farmers will prosper while the incompetent will go out of business and so will not waste land, food and other resources.

The poultry industry has been the prime example of coordinated, knowledgeable efficiency in recent years, with the pig industry following close behind as pigs become concentrated into bigger units under fewer owners. It is a little strange, therefore, that a government poultry health scheme be followed a few years ago by a pig health scheme.

The poultry industry largely goes its own way, and makes little use of government diagnostic laboratories. With about three quarters of breeding-pig sales now controlled by only a few pig breeding companies, a similar attitude is growing to the pig-health scheme. Yet that is one of the few activities that Mr Silkin hopes to expand.

If farmers are to profit from private advice, it must be of good quality, which brings us back to the importance of the teaching schools. Unfortunately, while arguing that university funds are primarily the responsibility of the University Grants Committee (aided in veterinary science by the research council), the Government shows little intention of providing extra money to those bodies. Yet a relatively small number of veterinary experts can save a great deal of money in agriculture.

One positive action emerges from the wreckage of the Swann report. The Government intends to embark on the eradication of warble fly in the autumn of 1978. When the government animal health division excels in disease eradication schemes, it is a pity that some other diseases are not being simultaneously tackled, especially those of low incidence. Money diverted to their elimination would look a bargain should they ever become national problems.

Science report

Meteorology: Concorde helps research

The sonic booms from the Concorde, recorded on an array of microphones in New York, can be used in research on aspects of the upper atmosphere that are otherwise hard to investigate. The microphones pick up the sound of the Concorde from up to 600 miles away after reflection from the upper layers of the atmosphere. The sound can then be used to measure temperatures and wind speeds in the stratosphere.

During the test period of the Concorde unusual signals were recorded by a microphone array set up at the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory in New York. These strange noises were heard regularly after May 24, 1976, when the Concorde began scheduled flights between Europe and Washington, and always occurred about half an hour before the aircraft landed. The detailed characteristics of the sounds vary both daily and seasonally as a result of differing conditions in the atmosphere.

The rough direction of arrival of the sounds could be calculated and that pointed to a position on the incoming flight path of the Concorde about 40 miles off the coast of New Jersey. At that position the aircraft is at an altitude of about 50,000ft and it is not possible for sound from the plane to reach New York directly.

The observations are interpreted as being due to the sonic boom bouncing off the stratosphere and the thermosphere at heights of 25 miles and 75 miles respectively. Signals have been heard where the sonic boom has bounced back and forth between the Earth's surface and the thermosphere four times, corresponding to a distance of over 600 miles between the Concorde and New York.

The vibration ferquency of the noises in New York is extremely low, less than one cycle a second, as the frequency is reduced when the noise passes through the rarified upper atmosphere. Measurement of the frequency gives an indication of the height at which the sonic boom was reflected, and observations on the sounds give the temperature and wind velocities at the reflection altitude.

Those regions are extremely difficult to observe and so regular Concorde flights could provide a valuable probe for measuring conditions in the upper atmosphere. The noises produced are inaudible to human beings, who are sensitive only to frequencies above 16 cycles a second, but can easily be picked up by low-frequency microphones.

Occasionally a small proportion of the energy occurs at frequencies high enough to be heard by humans. That is the explanation for the strange "bumps in the night" that occurred last year in south-west England. Dr P. Aplin, of Bristol University, investigated the noises and showed that they were due to the reflection of the Concorde's sonic boom from the upper atmosphere; an array of microphones is now being built at Bristol to monitor conditions in the stratosphere.

By Nature-Times News Service
Source: *Science*, July 1, 1977 (197, 47)

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Sandhurst commissions

The following officers have qualified on the regular career course at Sandhurst and their commissions are confirmed with effect from last Saturday. They are appointed to the corps and regiments shown against their names.

The Queen's Medal, awarded to the best student officer on the course, was won by Second-Lieutenant David Moran, Army Air Corps.

A. H. Ayres, Glosters; I. B. Biddle, REME; G. J. Binns, PWO; J. Borland, RA; A. J. Bray, RCT; J. M. Bray, RHF; P. E. Brooks, RAMC; N. T. Campbell, RHF; D. A. Cavenagh, Scots DG; M. W. Craig, RAPC.

R. Duckworth, RH; R. M. Flint, RCT; J. S. Graham, Queen's; C. M. Hainge, RE; T. J. S. Harrison, PWO; P. J. Harvey, DWR; A. T. Haslam, RCT; I. McC. Jacob, LI; R. F. Jammes, RTR; R. J. Jordan, R Hamps; A. I. Langley-Poole, REME.

D. Lewis, RE; C. Lincoln-Jones, RA; K. G. Marshall, RAOC; R. D. Millington, RTR; D. P. Moran, AAC; J. S. Newman-Carter, RCT; C. D. A. Rawlings, 5 Innis DG; D. G. Simpson, RS; R. F. V. Smedley, Para.

T. S. Spicer, SG; S. J. Stead, AAC; A. R. Trelawny, LI; R. Walker, Queen's; R. S. D. Ward, RAOC; J. M. Weigold, R Anglian; A. J. White, RA; J. R. White, RE.

OFFICERS FROM OVERSEAS: F. K. Afena, Ghana; W. Sutherland, Jamaica; A. B. K. R. Omari, Jordan; B. M. Mohtar, Malaysia; K. M. Nobin, Mauritius; V. J. B. Rana, Nepal; K. J. Olu, M. I. D. T. Sule, Nigeria; C. P. Chew, Singapore, P. Joseph, Trinidad and Tobago.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, July 3, 1952

Coal and steel pool

The recent ratification by Italy of the Schuman plan for a coal and steel pool means that the plan, French in origin, for controlling the production and marketing of steel and coal in Europe becomes an accepted measure. If the Governments of France, western Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg keep to their time-table, the higher authority charged with the management of the scheme is to be set up within six months, to be followed by the transitional period during which a partial relaxation of tariffs is due. . . . It now appears that M Schuman is thinking even more directly in terms of a political federation.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

REAR-ADMIRAL: M. H. Griffin, ret list, July 30.

CAPTAINS: D. A. P. O'Reilly, Def and Naval Attaché, The Hague, July 25; D. T. McKeown, ret list, July 7; C. A. Johnson, ret list, July 31.

COMMANDERS: A. W. Stewart-Fitzroy, Gurkha in Cmd, Dec 14; R. M. Kohler, MOD with Nav Sec, Dec 16; A. O. Holding, Fishguard, July 15; R. M. Lawson, staff of FOF1 as SOO, Nov 1; M. D. Cooper, staff of Cincnavhome, Oct 18; D. G. Wixon, MOD with DG Ships (DPT), Oct 4; P. J. Alp, MOD (PE) with DGW (N) DSWP at ASWE Portland, Oct 18; J. de Beaufort-Suchlick, ret list, Aug 3 (granted hon rank of capt on the ret list); J. Branegan, ret list, Aug 24.

SURGEON-COMMANDER: D. M. Davies, Centurion for INM, Aug 8.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL NAVAL NURSING SERVICE

MATRON: Miss H. E. K. Gander, to Angelo for RNH Malta, Aug 31.

Royal Marines

MAJORS: J. D. F. Hunter, ret list, March 29, 78; N. J. L. Estlick UK CICC (Overseas), Jan 27, 78; B. H. C. Le Mesurier, local Lt-Col and HQ Cdo Forces as AA & QMG, Oct 14, 77; I. M. H. Moore, DCGRM as GSO2 (Plans/Air), March 17, 78.

The Army

ADC TO THE QUEEN: Brig R. B. C. Plowden appid ADC, June 4.

HONORARY VETERINARY SURGEON TO THE QUEEN: Brig J. R. Spurry appid, June 1.

COLONEL COMMANDANT: Maj-Gen B. St G. Irwin, Royal Engineers, July 1.

MAJOR-GENERAL: Brig H. A. J. Reay to be Comdt and Postgraduate Dean, Royal Army Med C, July 4.

BRIGADIERS: J. R. Rigby to be Comd, 25 Arty Bde (V), July 9; Col V. S. Smith appid DDEE(A)2, LE(A), July 4.

COLONELS: T. R. Crumpton appid Regt Pmr, RPO Nottingham, July 1; P. F. Davies to be Chief Instr Armour Sch, July 8; J. H. Pogg to be Col Q, DAQ, MOD, July 8.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: Maj M. J. Borrett, RCT, to be SO1 Tpt, HQ UKLF, July 6; J. S. Coombes, RCT, to be GSO1 Cenio, July 6; J. M. Greany, RAPC, appid SO1, Northag/Twoataf, July 4; R. T. T. Gurdon, BW, to be GSO1, NDC, July 7; Maj C. K. Powell, R Signals, to be GSO1, Commns Projects Agency R Signals, July 8; Maj P. A. Tuffnell, RAEC, appid Lecturer, Offrs Edn Branch, Inst of Army Edn, July 4; J. J. White, Queen's, appid GSO1, IofE(A), July 4.

Royal Air Force

AIR COMMODORE: N. R. Le Brislow to MOD as Director of Personal Services 1(RAF), July 9.

GROUP CAPTAINS (with the acting rank of air commodore): A. W. Fraser to RAF Coll Flying S, Cranwell, as commandant, July 9; C. A. Grennan to RAFPMC as Director of Personnel Management (Airmen), July 9.

WING COMMANDERS: A. C. Tolhurst to Lyneham as OC No 30 Sqn, July 4; G. A. Massie to OASC Biggin Hill as Board Chairman, July 4; R. E. Cox to MOD (AFD) as R1, July 4; J. Delafield to RCDS London as Junior DS, July 6; J. D. Lomas to HQ SAC, AFB as Trg Plans, July 8; A. A. Wickham to UKNMR Brussels as SO Ops/Ex/Trg, July 8; I. W. Strachan to Farnborough as OC Flg EPD, July 8; A. T. Atkinson to MOD (COSSEC) as Asst Sec, July 8; D. A. Parker to MOD as Sigs 58(Air), July 2; R. A. Dexter to OASC Biggin Hill as Board Chairman, June 27.

SQUADRON LEADERS (with the acting rank of wing commander): D. Lloyd to MOD as Sigs 60 (Air), July 2; G. M. Hitchings to HQ 18 Group as Gp El Eng, July 4; C. J. Johnson to RAFSC as W9 Cdr; E. W. Studdart, July 4; G. H. Sickleburgh to Buchan as OC Admin Wing/SAC, July 8; H. W. Hughes to Luqa as OC No 13 Sqn, July 15.

WEST EUROPE

The Kremlin softens line on European communists

Moscow, July 3.—The Soviet Union indicated today that it was keen to avoid a public dispute with West European Communist parties on the issue of Eurocommunism and was ready to acknowledge their desire to pursue independent policies.

But at the same time it sounded warnings that the search for a programme answering national interests should not merge with "right-wing opportunism and submission to pressure from the class enemy".

The twin messages were issued in a communiqué on talks over the past few days between Soviet ideologists and Italian party leaders and in a survey of East European press comment on the first anniversary of the East Berlin conference of European communists.

The Italian delegation came to Moscow amid a furore aroused by a harsh Russian denunciation of Señor Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish party leader, for his recent book *Eurocommunism and the State*, in which he was strongly critical of internal Soviet policies.

Sources close to the delegation, which returned to Italy last night, said they felt the Soviet leaders had miscalculated the likely reaction among other parties to the attack on Señor Carillo and were anxious not to exacerbate the situation.

They pointed out that confirmation of this came in the communiqué, published in today's edition of *Pravda*, which was drafted by the Russians and included a key phrase expressing the Italian view on national roads to communism.

"The ... opinion was expressed", the communiqué declared, "that the contribution of each party to the common international cause is inseparably linked to its independent search for an elaboration of its own policy."

At the same time *Pravda* also published a report from Prague quoting the Czechoslovak party newspaper *Rude Pravo* as saying—in an apparent reference to Señor Carrillo's programme—that the Berlin conference had rejected any policy that meant "subjection of the working class to the capitalist system".

The sources close to the Italian delegation, which was headed by Signor Giancarlo Pajetta, the party's foreign relations specialist, said it had basically "agreed to disagree" with Moscow on Eurocommunism.

The Soviet side, headed by Mr Mikhail Suslov, the chief Kremlin ideologist, had argued that Moscow had been forced to reply to Señor Carrillo's book because the Spanish party leader had attacked the Soviet Union, the sources stated.

In response, the Italians had declared that open discussion of differences was correct but that the tone of the Soviet article—which many commentators had seen as suggesting Moscow wanted him drummed out of the world movement—was unacceptable.

The sources said that Signor Pajetta had told Mr Suslov and his colleagues that although the Italian party might not agree with all of Señor Carrillo's views, it would defend him because it could not accept any *implied Soviet right to proclaim him a heretic*.—Reuter.

World chess: Boris Spassky, the former Soviet world champion, waiting for Lajos Portisch of Hungary to make a move at the start of their world chess championship semi-final in Geneva yesterday.
Portisch, who played black, proposed a draw after 21 moves and Spassky accepted it. It was a game totally devoid of the aggressive play the two are famed for.
Spassky, who lost his world champion title to Bobby Fischer of America in 1972, said he was confident he could win back his title. The winner will meet the victor of the other semi-final tournament which is being held in Evian, France. Their finals will determine who will challenge Anatoly Karpov, of Russia, the ruling world champion, for the title next year.
In Evian, Viktor Korchnoi, the expatriate Russian grandmaster, won his opening game yesterday against Lev Polugayevsky, of the Soviet Union. In the game, begun on Saturday, Korchnoi played white. Polugayevsky abandoned it after 60 moves. He seemed to have been taken aback by a surprise knight move of Korchnoi's and although he used up half an hour to give his reply, he could apparently find no satisfactory defence.

Money already transferred to more sheltered climes

Dwindling assets explain decline in flight of French capital

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, July 3

There is an apparent paradox in the fact that despite the divisions within the French Government, the spectacular success of the left in the municipal elections last March, and the threat of a financial crisis if the left wins the general election next year, the flight of capital from the country, both legal and clandestine, has been distinctly less marked this year than in 1976.

If less French capital has found its way to Switzerland, the United States or West Germany, to be stowed away safely in foreign stocks or bonds, or even in numbered accounts, the reason is simply that the great bulk of what was available for transfer had already gone.

When socialist leaders are asked whether the coming of the left to power would provoke a rush of Frenchmen for the Swiss frontier with suitcases full of banknotes or gold napoleons, as in the aftermath of the students' and workers' *upheaval of 1968, they reply* that it has already happened.

This is borne out by the official statistics of the Bank of France. In 1976, the deficit on capital transfers was 8,733m francs as against 1,569m francs in 1975, which coincided with two peak periods: in March, when the franc was fighting a losing battle against the Deutsche Mark and finally gave in by leaving the European "snake"; and in August, at the time of the change of government, when the full extent of the inflationary threat was revealed.

The outflow of capital, for the first quarter of 1977 was, according to the Bank of France, only 1,260m francs, *or* nearly half last year's average for the same period. There is an even clearer indicator of this panic rush to make for economically or politically more sheltered climes: the rate charged by middlemen for illegally *transferring* funds abroad has this year dropped from 1 per cent to ½ per cent.

Apart from the fact that much "panic" money has already gone, in these times of tighter credit, high unemployment, and sluggish financial activity, less cash is available to be salted away in Swiss banks or on the New York stock exchange.

Small and medium-size firms have less liquidity. At the same time, the French Government, which has given up the impractical ideas of attempting *to search all vehicles and passengers* at the frontier, or of examining all capital transfers through banks disguised as bogus commercial remittances, has pinned its faith on high interest rates and indexed loans.

Finally, there is another factor in the present decline in the flight of capital: the general election is not until next March and people are unwilling or unable to tie up their money in Switzerland or elsewhere nine months ahead of the crucial date, particularly when economic indices tend to *undermine the thesis of the* inevitability of a left-wing victory. Inflation has slowed down; the franc is reasonably stable; and it is obviously not overvalued at present.

This does not mean that in the weeks running up to the election there may not be another run on the franc, as *there* was last year. But a great deal of capital export can still be carried out perfectly legally under present legislation. There is no restriction in France on the purchase of foreign stocks and shares, provided it is done through French banks. Investments abroad are allowed up to a limit, depending on circumstances, of 1m or 2m francs.

Until September of last year, any Frenchmen could buy property overseas up to a value of 300,000 francs. This has now been cut to 150,000 francs, *which does not purchase more* than a cowshed on the shores of Lake Geneva. In the Swiss Canton of Valais, 30 per cent of all property investments are made with funds from France.

There are other ways of salting away assets abroad, either semi-legal or illegal. The fact that only ½ per cent is charged on such deals shows that the *risk is almost negligible.* One favourite way is to buy property in Switzerland or West Germany and somehow acquire resident status, which means one can transfer as much as one likes.

Another way is to buy goods for a certain amount and to declare a third more, which is then placed in a foreign bank account. A third, widely practised by artists, professional people, pop singers and the like, is to under-declare one's earnings abroad and bring back only part of them.

Norway's ban on cod fishing disturbs trawler men

By Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

While Europe's fishing industries have been concentrating on the upheaval caused by the British ban on herring fishing in the North Sea, Norway has quietly called a halt to cod fishing off its coast. The British Fisheries Federation fears this will lead to the laying up of British trawlers in the next two months. They claim that Hull, Grimsby, Fleetwood and to a lesser extent Aberdeen will suffer.

In a letter to Mr Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, the federation asked: "Where do we fish now?"

The federation blames the closure on the attitude of Britain's EEC partners and the *absence* of a suitable common-fisheries policy.

The background to the move is that failing an EEC decision on fishing, Norway last May unilaterally imposed a quota *for the* EEC collectively to be taken in two stages, the second one starting in September. Norway now says that the first stage has been exhausted.

The British Fisheries Federation at the time sounded a warning that the first quota might be exhausted by August. Norway claims that it had happened by the end of June. The final allocation for the last four months of the year could well be reduced, the federation fears.

The federation said last night that because of the immediate closure by Norway of fishing grounds North of 62° North, there would almost certainly be a diversion of effort to the areas round Bear Island and Spitsbergen, where Norway has already announced a "fisheries protection zone" and a standstill *on fishing*.

It said: "If the standstill is not observed, Norway may carry out her threat and reduce EEC quotas in her own 200-mile limit for the last quarter of the year."

The federation told the minister that the closure was all the more upsetting because the British fishing industry had been practising a high degree of restraint throughout the north-east Arctic before Norway unilaterally imposed the EEC quota. "Norway's decision will mean laying up British trawlers including some of the big freezers which can only catch in the north-east Arctic because of quota restrictions everywhere else."

Fishing in the Spitsbergen and Bear Island areas was already slow and would become slacker as its pace intensified. Diversion to the southern sector of the Barents Sea was also likely to lead to further restrictions by the Russians.

A spokesman for the British Fisheries Federation said: "The end of fishing in Norwegian waters, which we forecast, has indeed happened but sooner than we expected, underlining the massive effort the rest of the EEC has put in there in the two months since Norway announced her unilaterally imposed quotas. Cod supplies will be further reduced and employment in the deep sea ports is threatened."

Under the old North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission the quota for EEC countries totalled some 169,000 tons. Britain's quota was 98,000 tons, compared with the new one imposed by Norway of 54,000 tons for the whoe of the EEC from May to the end of the year. Ironically, Norway will *still be able to fish in British* waters for fish such as mackerel sprats and dogfish.

Britain and Norway have always been regarded as the two countries most responsible regarding conservation of fish stock, as well as being close in other fisheries matters.

Leading article, page 15

Dutch return empty

The Hague, July 3.—The Dutch herring fleet was back in port today with deep-freeze holds almost empty after a few hours of defying Britain's ban on catches in its part of the North Sea.

Terrorist threat to avenge dead leader

From Our Correspondent
Rome, July 3

One of Italy's main terrorist groups, the Armed Proletarian Nuclei (NAP), has threatened to avenge their presumed leader, Antonio Lo Muscio, shot and killed in a gunfight with carabinieri on Friday night.

Carabinieri said Lo Muscio was shot after he opened fire on a police patrol that approached him and two women companions as they were sitting on the steps of the Church of St Peter in chains.

Investigators said that material found in a bag owned by one of the women revealed that the three had been about to attack the rector of Rome University, Professor Antonio Ruberti, who was in a university building near the church at the time.

In Milan an anonymous caller to the Italian news agency Ansa said that three people would die to pay for Lo Muscio's killing, and in Naples journalists were told that "no one, repeat no *one*" was now safe from reprisal.

Experts believe that the NAP has now effectively merged with the "Red Brigades", the most active group.

Madrid pledge to Catalans on home rule

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, July 3

In what looks like a manoeuvre to win Catalan nationalist support in the new Spanish Parliament, the Government promised this weekend to provide an interim solution to Catalan demands *for* home rule within the month.

After a week of meetings between Señor Josep Tarradellas, the president of the officially unrecognized Generalitat, or autonomous government of Catalonia, and the King, Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, Señor Rodolfo Martín Villa, the Interior Minister, and others, the Government announced yesterday that "the first step" had been taken towards the reestablishment of the Generalitat.

At a press conference yesterday Señor Martin Villa said *that current Spanish legislation* could be used to justify administrative reorganization on a regional basis, and that the Government intended to take this first step.

Later his ministry said that a "formula of transition" had been worked out in the talks between Señor Tarradellas and members of the Government.

Suárez the matador, page 14

Ecumenism attacked in rebel bishop's sermon

From Ian Murray
Paris, July 3

Nearly 4,000 traditionalist Roman Catholics crowded into *the casino at the Palais de la Méditerranée in Nice today to* hear Mass said by one of the young priests ordained by Mgr Marcel Lefebvre at his seminary in Ecône on Wednesday, in defiance of the Pope.

The rebel prelate said before the service that the traditionalists were chased from everywhere. They were a little like the church of the catacombs.

He said that he would pay no attention if the Pope were to excommunicate him.

In his half-hour sermon later, Mgr Lefebvre denounced ecumenical conferences where "the religion is mixed and where the impression is given that there is no longer any difference between Catholicism and Protestantism. We are in a complete muddle".

He said that he was accused of trying to split away from Rome. "That is not true. We are Romans. We only ask the Pope to be the successor of Peter. We also say to him: 'Do not be the successor of Jean-Jaques Rousseau'."

Rome, July 3.—The Pope again ignored the defiance of Mgr Lefebvre and spoke instead of crime which "humiliates us and afflicts us", at his midday blessing from his study window today.

Apart from a brief news bulletin on Vatican radio reporting the ordinations, the Vatican has maintained silence on the subject.—Reuter.

Mont Blanc deaths

Chamonix, July 3.—Two people died and seven others were injured in five separate mountain accidents today in the Mont Blanc range in south-east France.

OVERSEAS

Pravda accuses President Carter of starting new arms race in order to wreck chances for Salt

Moscow, July 3.—The Soviet Union today accused President Carter of starting a fresh spiral in the arms race and suggested he could be deliberately trying to wreck the chances for a new *treaty limiting development of* strategic weapons.

The accusations were made in a survey of Mr Carter's defence policy decisions over the past few days published by the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* in its authoritative weekly review of world affairs.

The *Pravda* strictures were seen as reflecting strong Soviet concern at the trend of American defence spending despite suggestions by some outside commentators that the President's scrapping of the B1 bomber could be a conciliatory gesture to Moscow.

Pravda said, developments since Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, came to Moscow last March for talks on a strategic arms limitation (Salt) accord "have only intensified doubts about the sincerity of the United States Administration in this cardinal question".

After attempting to revise the 1974 Vladivostok provisional Salt agreement and impose on Moscow terms for an accord *that would have given America* unilateral advantages, Washington was now "moving on to the path of stepping up military preparations", the *Pravda* review said.

The President's decision to go ahead with the development of the Cruise missile was "alarming witness of this turn of events". It is well known how vital the (Cruise) question has been at the Soviet-American (Salt) talks. So it is logical to ask if the United States' intention is to deliberately intensify the difficulties in the path to a new Salt agreement", it said.

Mr Carter's decision not to go ahead with the mass production of the B1 bomber "can hardly be taken as a sign of moderation or restraint. There simply was no other way out—the White House had its hands too well tied by pre-election promises to prevent production of these aircraft. But the decision is not final, as well as being equivocal", *Pravda* added.

The vote by the House of Representatives to assign $1,500m (£877m) for the building of five B1s "shows the direction in which the Washington political winds are blowing.

"In the past few days the United States has carried out new tests of its latest submarine-launched ballistic missile, the Trident, and has announced it will soon mount the *highly-accurate MG12A nuclear* warheads on American strategic rockets.

"The American press is giving glowing accounts of the possibilities of neutron bombs and warheads as a means of mass destruction of people", *Pravda* said, noting that it had also revealed Pentagon plans "for even more destructive and dangerous weapons".

All this, *Pravda declared*, together with the record 1978 defence budget voted last week by the House of Representatives, "does not witness to any good intentions in American *ruling* circles. The United States is starting a new spiral in the arms race. This was a course dangerous for mankind and it served only the enemies of peace and the monopolies of the military-industrial complex."

The Soviet Army newspaper, *Red Star*, also added its voice today to the attack on the American "rush" to create new weapons. It said that the ordinary people of America wanted peace and declared with all their voices: "Down with the Cruise missile and Trident submarines".—Reuter and AP.

Washington: The Pentagon *has decided to stop production* of the Minuteman nuclear intercontinental missile, a weapon the United States has been making for the past 17 years, Administration officials said.

The Ford *Administration*, hedging against a failure of Salt talks with the Soviet Union last year approved $317m (£185m) to keep the Boeing company's Minuteman production line *open and to buy an additional* 60 of the latest Minuteman/111 multiple warhead missiles.

The Carter Administration initially rejected the plan but then agreed to buy 10 of the 60 *missiles. It had been due to* decide last Friday on another 10 missiles.

But, the officials said, the Defence Department now felt the production line should be *closed in the next few months* and the White House was expected to approve this despite anticipated congressional objections.—Reuter.

American help likely for army in Lebanon

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, July 3

The United States is considering help for Lebanon to reconstruct its armed forces which ceased to exist during the civil war there.

A largely Syrian force keeps the peace in Lebanon; and the Americans are now considering giving the Lebanese Government up to $100m (about £59m) to equip a new army.

No offensive weapons would be supplied. The State Department, which has discussed the matter with the Senate foreign relations committee, is thinking of supplying weapons and equipment for 3,000 to 4,000 light infantry, mainly rifles, machine guns, personnel carriers, Jeeps and communications equipment.

Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of *State, arranged to give* Lebanon $50m in economic aid when he visited the Middle East last February. Congress has now approved a further $20m.

The idea of *helping Lebanon* militarily is obviously extremely delicate. The Israelis mounted another incursion into southern Lebanon last week; and the continuing *rivalry between Lebanese* and Palestinian forces there could easily lead to renewed fighting. Any Lebanese army equipped by the Americans might be thought more likely to cooperate with *the Israelis* than to fight them. But the possibility of any American involvement in such a situation disturbs many people.

Meanwhile, the United States *continues to* make far larger quantities of arms available to Israel, and prepares for the visit here of Mr Beigin, the new Israeli Prime Minister, later this month.

Houla, Lebanon, July 3.—United Nations officers today arranged a ceasefire on the most important front in war torn southern Lebanon.

But sporadic fighting continued near the *border village* of Yarin, only 1,200 yards from the Israeli Border.

Yarin was stormed by rightists yesterday after a fierce five-hour battle, but later it was recaptured by forces of Lebanon's leftist-Palestinian alliance.—Reuter.

Gunmen seize Cairo politician

Cairo, July 3.—Extremist Muslim gunmen kidnapped a former Egyptian Cabinet minister today and threatened to kill him within 24 hours unless jailed members of their banned sect were released.

Dr Muhammad Husain al-Zahabi, who was Minister for Religious Endowments until last year, was abducted from his home in the industrial Cairo suburb of Helwan. Four kidnappers, disguised as policemen and armed with submachine guns, dragged him from his bed.

An anonymous telephone caller later told Reuter that the abduction was carried out by the illegal Muslim Society which is demanding freedom for 30 members of the sect in jail. Police said they had arrested 100 suspects, including all members of the sect previously released from prison.

The caller said the sect put a deadline of noon tomorrow on Dr Zahabi's life if its demands were not met. Two men were later arrested as they entered the offices of the United Press International and Agence France-Presse news agencies carrying lists of demands.

Police said the documents repeated the threat to kill Dr Zahabi and called for payment of £200,000 compensation.

The documents said Dr Zahabi was abducted because of his criticism of the sect in Egyptian *newspapers*.—*Reuter*.

Mr Botha rejects US 'selective morality'

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, July 3

Another vigorous attack on American policy towards South Africa has been made by Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister. In a television interview here he said that if the choice had to be between a *deterioration in relations* with the United States and a change which would in effect mean the destruction of South Africa, "then it must be a deterioration in relations".

Mr Botha declared: "We cannot comply with something that must of necessity mean our demise. That must be made clear and I have made it clear and I will continue to make it clear, whether they like it or not."

The foreign minister was reacting to the policy speech on Africa delivered by Mr Vance, the American Secretary of State, on Friday.

He accepted that there had been "a number of positive elements" in the speech, but added: "It abounds with inconsistencies which strengthen my contention that selective morality is practised in the United States policy towards South Africa."

On the positive side, Mr Botha said, there was no reference in Mr Vance's speech to the one-man, one-vote system for South Africa. Instead the secretary had spoken of "full participation".

Commenting on Mr Vance's pledge that America would take part in the search for racial justice and peace in South Africa, Mr Botha said: "Presumably racial tolerance, justice, peace and stability have been secured in the rest of Africa".

In promising American support for individual human rights, the Secretary of State had made no mention of any African state other than South Africa, apart from an indirect reference to Uganda.

In contrast with *his* outspokenness over Mr Vance's speech, Mr Botha warily declined to comment on the acceptance by the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) of the Western diplomatic initiative to secure an internationally imposed independence process in Namibia (South-West Africa).

Swapo's about-face, after approval of the plan by the Organization of African Unity political committee last week, is thought to be due largely to the efforts of Mr Andrew Young, the American representative at the United Nations, a man who frequently brings Mr Botha to the boil.

South Africa has made it plain that it has gone as far as it can in accepting the Western plan and there are fears that it could be wrecked altogether if Swapo makes its acceptance conditional on further concessions and guarantees.

Prisoners of conscience

Namibia: Victor Nkandi

By David Watts

Mr Victor Nkandi is a leading member of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) *which opposes South* Africa's continued rule over Namibia.

The United Nations formally assumed direct responsibility for Namibia in October, 1966, after revoking the mandate over the territory granted to South Africa by the League of Nations in 1920. However, South Africa refuses to recognize the authority of the United Nations in Namibia.

Mr Nkandi was first arrested in August, 1975, after the assassination of Chief Filemon Elifas, Chief Minister of the Ovamboland Bantustan. Mr Nkandi was held incomunicado and without charge until March, 1976, when he was called as a prosecution witness at the trial of six other Swapo supporters charged under the Terrorism Act.

He, and another detainee, Mr Axel Johannes (Prisoner of Conscience, May 24, 1976) refused to testify, alleging that they had been tortured during interrogation by the South African security police. As a result, both men were sentenced to a year's imprisonment for contempt of court.

Mr Nkandi was due to be released from Windhoek prison on February 28 *this* year. However, on that day he and Mr Johannes were re-detained by security police and transferred to the main interrogation centre at Oshakati in northern Namibia. Former detainees who saw the two men at Oshakati report that they both have been seriously ill-treated

Smith drift to moderation drives Mr Frost to resign

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, July 3

The only surprising thing about the resignation at the weekend of Mr Desmond Frost, the Rhodesian Front Party chairman, was that it took so *long*.

A peppery outspoken man who has never deviated from his right-wing principles, Mr Frost has long taken exception to Mr Smith's drift to moderation in his efforts *to achieve a* settlement. His relationship with the Prime Minister has been strained for the past two years.

Matters almost came to a head at the annual party congress at Umtali last September, when Mr Frost made a brilliant speech in which he accused the Government of watering down party principles and policies, but stopped *short* of challenging Mr Smith's leadership of the party.

However, as the months passed and it became more apparent that Mr Smith had accepted the inevitability of black rule in the foreseeable future, so Mr Frost's bitterness became more open.

On a national television programme in April he said: "If you go ahead on the idea that you have majority rule, a black-ruled government, not only the white ethnic group will suffer, but also the black ethnic groups that are not of the same tribe as the governing party."

This weekend Mr Frost said: "It would be completely dishonest of me if I continued in the Rhodesian Front, thereby giving tacit support to a leader who has shown increasing evidence of a total lack of leadership". He accused Mr Smith of being bankrupt of ideas and said the declining support from black Rhodesians could only be attributed to a lack of white leadership.

The "could not care less" attitude of Mr Smith was beyond understanding. The country needed a new and dynamic leadership to regain *that sense of purpose it so* desperately needed. Mr Smith was a "tired and negative Prime Minister".

Mr Frost would not commit himself on his political future, *but he is almost certain to be* attracted to the new political party to be formed by the right-wing MPs expelled from the Rhodesian Front recently.

Unity theme as Canada marks 110th birthday

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, July 3

For a *country supposedly* threatened with dismemberment Canada has just celebrated a remarkably joyous hundred and tenth national birthday.

The *national celebration* was an exercise in political one-upmanship. The Federal Government has organized it in about two months after learning that the separatist Government *of Quebec had plans* to celebrate St John the Baptist Day on June 24 on a big scale.

St John the Baptist is the patron saint of French-speaking Canadians.

In a Dominion Day message to the nation, Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister, said that the national birthday this year was being celebrated "under the dark cloud of a serious threat to Canada's survival as a united country".

"But neither can it be denied that in the shadow of that threat and because of it we are beginning to rediscover *how important* we all are to each other and how profound would be our loss if the separatists succeeded in dividing us."

Ethiopean leader in bitter attack on neighbours

Continued from page 1

future receive all of the military and financial assistance given by the OAU to the Rhodesian nationalists.

The question of recognition is one of a number of contentious *issues on the agenda for* the heads of state to discuss between now and Tuesday, when the meeting closes. The most important is the Senegalese resolution on non-interference in the affairs of member states together with the Algerian amendment on violations of the OAU charter.

The dispute which broke out during last week's Council of Ministers meeting between Chad and Libya will also be laid before the heads of state, as well as a Nigerian resolution dealing with inter-African disputes, but not Kenya's complaints of an alleged invasion by Somalia. There will be discussion too of a proposal made at last year's summit in Mauritius of a special meeting to consider the disputed territory of Western Sahara.

These are all issues which could easily crack the organization's facade of unity. Just how *sensitive some leaders are about* them was evident today when President Mobutu of Zaire objected to a reference contained in the annual report of Mr William Eteki Mboumoua, the OAU secretary-general, to the recent invasion of Zaire's Shaba province. He said it was "intellectually dishonest" of Mr Mboumoua to suggest in his report that the fighting in Shaba may have been only an internal dispute.

A total of 23 heads of state and six heads of government are attending the summit, the largest number for years. All the organization's states are represented except Benin.

Inevitably the star turn so far has been the arrival of President Amin of Uganda, making his first public appearance since he "vanished" last month. He received a spontaneous round of applause when he arrived at *the opening ceremony yester*day, the only head of state to be dressed in military uniform.

During this evening's session Colonel Mengistu, chairman of the provisional military government of *Ethiopia*, launched a bitter attack on two neighbouring states, Sudan and Somalia. He accused Sudan of being in league with "reactionary" Arab states, and "imperialist" forces of trying to ferment instability in Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea where insurgent forces are engaged in a bitter war of seccession against the Addis Ababa regime.

Somalia, he said, retained territorial ambitions towards parts of Ethiopia and was training and arming "bandits" to carry out a campaign of "massacre, pillage and destruction" in the southern part of Ethiopia.

In a speech during yesterday's opening session President Nimeiry of Sudan had avoided any direct reference to Ethiopia but made a thinly-veiled attack on the Soviet Union, which has been busily cultivating the Ethiopian regime. "Socialist imperialism", he said, "would turn Africa into an arena of conflict". He condemned those countries which had signed defence pacts with outside powers as being in breach of the OAU charter.

The Russians are clearly concerned about what they feel is an anti-Soviet tone developing within the OAU, particularly the organization's present preoccupation with the interference issue.

OVERSEAS

Uganda and Tanzania to keep E Africa Community in being

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, July 3

Uganda and Tanzania signed an agreement in Kampala this weekend to keep the East African Community in being without its biggest partner, Kenya.

But in order to secure Ugandan funds for Community services for a further three months, President Nyerere of Tanzania has had to agree to summon a meeting this month of the East African Authority—the summit organization of the Community, consisting of the presidents of the three partner states.

The Authority has not met since 1970 because President Nyerere, then its chairman, refused to sit at the same table with President Amin, who seized power in Uganda in January, 1971.

Tanzania's Vice-President, Sheikh Aboud Jumbe, was told by President Amin yesterday that Uganda would only agree to provide funds for the Community if the presidents were called to meet and discuss the Community's problems.

Tanzania's approach to Uganda came after the Community's new financial year began last week with no funds voted for its services. Kenyan officials say the Community is dead and Kenyan workers at the Community headquarters at Arusha, in northern Tanzania, have been told to return home.

Kenya's attitude is clearly influenced by Tanzanian hostility towards Kenya, and the Tanzanian action last February of closing the border with Kenya in order to cut trade and other links between the two countries was seen by Kenyan leaders as the last straw.

The border remains closed, to the detriment of Kenya's export trade with Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi, and in this situation Kenya has done nothing to bring about a meeting with Tanzania and Uganda on a budget for the Community in the financial year that began on July 1.

After meeting President Amin, Sheikh Jumbe and his delegation had formal discussions with a Ugandan delegation led by the Vice-President, General Mustafa Adrisi.

It was later announced that they had signed an agreement to provide funds for Community services up to September 30, with Tanzania contributing 31 parts to Uganda's 21.

Budget estimates for the full year are to be drawn up, but will cover only Uganda and Tanzania, although President Kenyatta of Kenya will probably be invited to the meeting of the Authority to be called this month.

The treaty that created the Community in 1967 has not been abrogated by any of the partner states. Legally, therefore, the Community still exists.

The lack of funds affects only those services which do not raise their own revenue, such as the customs and excise department and a range of scientific and other research services. The posts and telecommunications corporation finances itself from its own revenue, but in practice has already been split into three autonomous regions. Railway and harbour services are in the same category, while East African Airways is in liquidation after its financial collapse early this year.

Kenya has introduced legislation for a separate Kenyan customs and excise department, and has assumed responsibility for the railway system in Kenya.

Sir Peter Ramsbotham speaking at Heathrow airport

Envoy in US returns to London

Sir Peter Ramsbotham, the former British Ambassador in Washington, who is being replaced by the Prime Minister's son-in-law Mr Peter Jay, flew back to London yesterday and said that he had no regrets about returning home.

After landing at Heathrow with his wife, Lady Frances, Sir Peter said: "This is not a sad occasion for me. I have had over three extraordinarily good and privileged years, during a most fascinating time."

He had seen three Presidents and "that is probably more than my fair share". He was looking forward to his new appointment as Governor of Bermuda.

Asked if he was disappointed over the manner of his departure, Sir Peter said: "There was a sudden smear in the press and it got a lot of headlines, but I am not sad about it. A change of ambassador after three years is about average. It is in no way abnormal."

Sir Peter, who is 57, said that he would be having lunch with Mr Jay on Wednesday. "The main point of my meeting with Mr Jay is to hand over the magnificent embassy. The staff are first class professionals and I want to help him take over a first rate running show."

Of the problems facing Mr Jay, Sir Peter said: "We have still got to get Concorde into New York. This is one problem I would have liked to have seen through.

"We will also discuss the problem I have been trying to tackle in the 38 states that I have visited in putting over Britain, and to put over a credible picture of Britain."

He added: "I think Mr Jay will fare very well in America. They are a friendly people and any ambassador of Britain's will be welcomed."

Karachi floods death toll may reach 400

Karachi, July 3.—At least 170 people have died and hundreds of others are missing after torrential rains hit Karachi last Thursday, flooding low-lying slum dwellings and disrupting city services, it was announced today. Unofficial figures put the death toll at over 400.

Rescue teams from the Pakistan Navy and other official agencies continued search operations in the affected areas, as rain waters began to recede today. Electricity, telephone, drainage and water supplies were being restored.

Most of the missing were from slum areas and from homes along the banks of the Lyari and Malir rivers, which flow through the city. Karachi, with a population of 4,500,000, has an average annual rainfall of about 4in. On Thursday, 9in of rain were recorded in an eight-hour period.—Agence France-Presse.

Guerrillas shot in Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur, July 3.—Three Communist guerrillas were shot dead this morning in a gun fight with police.

Police have said the three Chinese, aged between 20 and 25, were members of the underground Malayan National Liberation Front, a wing of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya.—Agence France-Presse.

Forbidden strategic region of China admits group of foreign journalists for the first time

Sinkiang border upset with Russia

From Rene Flipo
Urumchi, China, July 3

Sinkiang, which had for a long time been one of China's forbidden regions because of its military and strategic importance, last week admitted for the first time five foreign journalists based in Peking.

The autonomous Uighur region of Sinkiang, in Central Asia, has 3,750 miles of border with Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Mongolia and the Soviet Union. Half of it is with the Soviet Union.

Mr Abdullah Rahim, the deputy director of the Sinkiang Revolutionary Committee's foreign affairs department, told the journalists: "Nearly every day we have border problems with the Soviet Union at some point or another in our territory".

Mr Rahim, an Uighur, is a Muslim, but says that he no longer practises his religion.

He said that Chinese troops were positioned over certain sections of the frontier to fight off "any possible aggressor". But he gave no details about the number of soldiers involved or the number of Soviet troops on the other side.

He was not explicit about the nature of the "disturbances" saying only that people crossed the border illegally. Vast areas between Sinkiang and the Soviet Union are disputed territory.

In June, 1969, a Chinese shepherdess was killed in an incident during which Soviet tanks were said to have entered Chinese territory. In March 1974, China detained the crew of three of a Soviet helicopter which landed in Sinkiang. They were not released until 21 months later.

The Chinese military presence in Sinkiang is visible: on the airport runway at Urumchi, the regional capital, jet fighters are parked and near the air terminal soldiers do bayonet drill. Militia men patrol the streets and turrets with loop-holes stick out of the pavements, an outward sign of an underground defence network.

Outside Urumchi there is heavy traffic of military vehicles. Along the roads there are workshops to repair and service army vehicles.

Some military activities can frequently be observed, such as movements of armed troop units with field telephones.

Sinkiang is difficult to defend because of its geographic configuration. Much of it is desert. In private conversations in Peking, officials have often admitted that an armoured offensive by the enemy in this region would be difficult to contain and that the real defence lines would then be deployed further back in the interior of the country.

The visiting journalists were allowed to travel by road some 625 miles round Urumchi. But very large areas of Sinkiang remain forbidden.

During one of these excursions south across the burning Tarim desert, the journalists went to within 150 miles of Lop Nor and its salt flats, the site of China's nuclear tests.

In certain places the visitors were forbidden to take photographs, probably because of military installations or telecommunications centres that were visible in the distance.

A mountain pass provides the only access to a rocky desert in the middle of which, 450ft below sea level lies the Turfan oasis which was once a stopping place on the ancient silk route, military barracks can be seen close to the ruins of a fort which defended the strategic Ta Fan Cheng pass hundreds of years ago.

Sinkiang covers one-sixth of China's territory but has only 1 per cent of its population. The Chinese Han people make up 40 per cent of the eight to 10 million inhabitants of Sinkiang, the majority of whom are Uighurs and Kazakhs who have kept their languages and still observe their customs and folklore.—Agence France-Presse.

Hopes of Bhutto pact with Opposition dashed again

From Our Correspondent
Rawalpindi, July 3

The Opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) this evening refused to endorse an agreement tentatively reached with the Government on Saturday on a formula to resolve the four-month political crisis. Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, had proposed amendments to the agreement, which the PNA found unacceptable.

The Opposition had earlier accepted the amendments, subject to confirmation by the central committee. However, within hours of the announcement of an agreement Opposition members accused their three-member negotiating team of having accepted a Government formula different from their own revised draft.

The PNA central committee meet yesterday and this morning to try to persuade the dissidents to accept the proposed amendments.

Air Marshal Asghar Khan, who is considered to be a strong candidate for the prime ministership if the PNA wins the general election in October, said that the Government's amendments would strengthen Mr Bhutto's power in the provinces.

The Prime Minister has proposed that provincial governments should be dissolved in the second week of July and that the provinces should be placed under direct federal rule through governors appointed by himself. Air Marshal Asghar Khan said that none of these appointments would be given to Opposition members.

Accusations of vote-rigging in Indian Kashmir

Srinagar, July 3.—The two main parties accused each other of intimidation and vote-rigging during elections in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir today, but polling was largely free of the violence which had marked the campaign.

Voting today was for 42 assembly seats in Jammu and Kashmir. Elections for 32 seats in the Jammu region were held last Thursday. First results are expected by tomorrow afternoon.

The campaign was fought on emotional issues in the region, which has long been bitterly disputed by India and Pakistan. Pakistan administers about one-third of the state across a line drawn at independence in 1949.

Both of the main contestants in the predominantly-Muslim state—India's ruling Janata Party and Shaikh Muhammad Abdullah's National Conference—claimed illegal practices in several constituencies by the other side. The third main party is the Congress Party, which was beaten by Janata in the general election last March.—Reuter.

Pet elephant dies after bone surgery

Delhi, July 3.—Sunderkali, a pet elephant famous for leading Delhi parades, died early today while being helped to her feet after bone surgery on a broken front leg.

Veterinary surgeons said that she had collapsed apparently of heart failure caused by excessive excitement and struggling while she was being held upright by rope slings.

She was raised from the ground scarcely a day after her operation. However, her good front leg trembled and she could not support herself. Sunderkali bleated nervously and tears trickled down her face as her trainer and his wife caressed her trunk and her three legs not in a cast. More attempts were made to get the elephant on her feet, until her final collapse.—AP.

Argentine quins dies

Buenos Aires, July 3.—One of three surviving quins born prematurely last Thursday has died. A hospital spokesman said the two surviving babies, weighing about 2lb each, were in a serious condition.

Peru border reopens

Arica, Chile, July 3.—Peruvian authorities reopened the border with Chile yesterday after closing it for one day because of Friday's violent demonstrations in Tacna, a few miles over the frontier.

Villagers fight snake

Dacca, July 3.—Villagers in north-west Bangladesh fought a tug-of-war with a 30ft python which swallowed a man up to the waist, but both died in the struggle.

Law Report July 1 1977 — House of Lords

Compliance with Reid test for 'arrived ship'

Federal Commerce and Navigation Co Ltd v Tradax Export SA

Before Lord Diplock, Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton

[Speeches delivered June 30]

The House of Lords deplored departure from the test for an "arrived ship" under a port charter that it laid down as recently as 1974 in *The Johanna Oldendorff*. They allowed an appeal by charterers, Tradax Export SA, from the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Stephenson and Lord Justice Shaw) (*The Times*, November 20, 1976; [1977] 2 WLR 122) which had allowed an appeal by shipowners, Federal Commerce and Navigation Co Ltd, from Mr Justice Donaldson ([1975] 1 WLR 1372) on a dispute as to demurrage arising out of a charterparty on a standard Baltimore berth grain charterparty form signed in 1970.

The House held that on the "Reid test" in *The Johanna Oldendorff* ([1974] AC 479) a ship did not become an "arrived ship" under a port charterparty when she arrived at the Weser lightship anchorage waiting for a berth for discharge in the nominated port of Brake because the lightship waiting area did not form part of any of the four Weser ports so that a vessel waiting there had not reached a position "within the port" where she was at the immediate and effective disposition of the charterer.

Mr Christopher Staughton, QC, and Mr Nicholas Legh-Jones for the charterers; Mr Anthony Diamond, QC, and Mr Anthony Colman, QC, for the shipowners.

LORD DIPLOCK said that no market, such as a freight, insurance or commodity market, where parties entered into complex legal relations, could operate efficiently without the use of standard forms of contract and standard clauses. Such clauses served two purposes: (1) they enabled those making use of the market to compare one offer with another to see which was the better; and (2) they became the subject of exegesis by the courts so that the way they would apply to the adventure contemplated by the charter-party would be understood in the same sense by both the parties when negotiating its terms and carrying them out.

It was an important function of a court, and particularly of the House, to provide charterers and shipowners with legal certainty at the negotiating stage. In *The Johanna Oldendorff* the purpose of the House was to give legal certainty to the way in which the risk of delay from congestion at the discharging port was allocated between charterer and shipowner under a port charter which contained no clause expressly dealing with the matter. The standard form used in that case was also that used in the instant case—the Baltimore berth grain charterparty—although in each case the destination of the carrying voyage was a port, not a berth. The allocation of the risk under that kind of charterparty depended on when the vessel became an "arrived ship".

Legal certainty on the subject had been impaired by the House's decision in *The Aello* ([1961] AC 135) which laid down "the Parker test". It had turned out in practice to be difficult to apply. So *The Johanna Oldendorff* was brought up for the specific purpose of re-examining the Parker test with a view to replacing it by one providing greater legal certainty. The House substituted "the Reid test", stated in its most summary form by Lord Reid thus: "Before a ship can be said to have arrived at a port she must, if she cannot proceed immediately to a berth, have reached the position within the port where she is at the immediate and effective disposition of the charterer."

His Lordship was not aware that in practice the Reid test had proved difficult to apply because of any doubt as to whether the usual place where vessels waited their turn for a berth at a particular port lay within the limits of that port or not. It would be doing a grave disservice to the shipping community if the House were to allow the legal certainty introduced by the Reid test to be undermined.

The Reid test applied to a port charter in which there was no express provision on how the misfortune risk of delay through congestion at the loading or discharging port was to be allocated between charterer and shipowner. In such a case it allocated the risk to the charterer when the waiting place lay within the limits of the port but to the shipowners when it lay outside those limits. In a berth charter, on the other hand, it had long been settled law that in the absence of express provisions for some other allocation of the risk, the risk was allocated to the shipowners wherever the waiting place lay.

But it was common practice, in both port and berth charters, to use standard clauses, which had also been the subject of judicial exegesis, to provide expressly for the way in which the risk of delay by congestion at the port was to be allocated.

One such standard clause, dealing specifically with the commencement of laytime at individual ports at which the usual anchorage for vessels waiting turn lay outside the limits of the port, was used in the case of the four ports on the Weser, for all of which the usual waiting place for vessels of considerable draught was an anchorage at the Weser lightship which lay outside the limits of any of the ports. It provided: "If vessel is ordered to anchor at Weser Lightship by Port Authorities, since a vacant berth is not available, she may tender notice of readiness upon arriving at anchorage near Weser Lightship, as if she would have arrived at her final loading-discharging port. Steaming time for shifting from Weser Lightship to final discharging port, however, not to count."

The instant case was about a claim to demurrage on the Maratha Envoy, laden with grain, for which the discharging port nominated by the charterer under a port charter was the port of Brake, one of the four Weser ports, for all of which the usual waiting place for vessels of the Maratha Envoy's draught was the Weser lightship.

The charterparty on the printed form of the Baltimore charterparty was signed in January, 1970, the destination described including "one safe port German North Sea, all in charterer's opition . . ." There was no time lost clause and in particular the charterparty did not incorporate the standard Weser lightship clause.

The vessel reached the Weser lightship anchorage on December 7, 1970. She took her turn for discharge at any of the Weser ports on her arrival at the anchorage, but no valid nomination of Brake as the discharging port was made by the charterers until December 10. When that nomination was received it never crossed the minds of the shipowners or their agents that she was already an arrived ship while at the lightship anchorage. They knew that she had to get to a place within the limits of the port of Brake itself before she would be entitled to give notice of readiness to discharge. Accordingly on December 12, when the tide was right, she carried out a manoeuvre variously described as "showing her chimney", "a charade" and "a voyage of convenience". She weighed anchor at the lightship, proceeded up the river until she was opposite the port of Brake, turned round in midstream and went back immediately to the lightship anchorage, where she remained until December 30, when her turn came round and she moved to her discharging berth at Brake. During the 10 minutes or so it took for her to turn round in the river on December 12, notice of readiness was served on the charterers' agents.

The charterers' action for demurrage did not come on for hearing until long after the Reid test had replaced the Parker test. Nevertheless counsel for the shipowners still relied exclusively on the momentary presence of the vessel in the river opposite Brake during one of her two "voyages of convenience", to constitute her an arrived ship. It was not alleged in the pleadings or suggested in argument that she became an arrived ship as soon as she had reached the Weser lightship anchorage waiting in turn for a vacant berth in Brake.

Mr Justice Donaldson held that the voyages of convenience did not serve to make the Maratha Envoy an arrived ship at the port of Brake. He applied the Reid test. "The essential feature", he said, "is that the voyage shall have ended and the vessel be waiting. This never happened in the case of the Maratha Envoy".

On the shipowners' appeal there was no trace in the notice of appeal of any contention that arrival at the lightship anchorage was itself capable of constituting the Maratha Envoy an arrived vessel for discharge at the port of Brake. It was only, as Lord Justice Stephenson put it, "in response to an invitation from the court" that that ground was included by a late amendment of pleadings and notice of appeal; and it was on that ground, which was of their own devising, that the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, and gave judgment in favour of the shipowners' claim to demurrage; but the reasons they gave for the decision were not identical.

His Lordship analysed the varying reasons and concluded that both main grounds involved a departure from the Reid test and from the legal certainty given in English law to the meaning and effect in a charter party of the phrase "whether in berth or not".

Charterparties were not notorious for stylistic elegance or easy intelligibility by those whose business did not lie in the freight market; but to those who operated in that market a considerable degree of certainty as to the meaning and application of standard forms and clauses had been achieved by costly litigation over the years. Their Lordships would be doing a disservice to the shipping community if, so shortly after the Reid test had been laid down by the House, they did not reaffirm it and insist on its application to the instant case.

His Lordship rejected the voyage of convenience. He would allow the appeal and restore the judgment of Mr Justice Donaldson. Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Simon, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Fraser agreed.

Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co; Holman, Fenwick & Willan.

European Law Report
Week ended July 1, 1977 — Court of Justice of the European Communities

British architect is entitled to practise in France

Between Richard Hugh Patrick and French Ministry of Cultural Affairs (referred for preliminary decision by the Tribunal Administratif de Paris)

Before the President, Judge H. Kutscher, and Judges A. Donner, P. Pescatore, J. Mertens de Wilmars, M. Sorensen, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. O'Keeffe, G. Bosco, A. Touffait, Advocate-General H. Mayras

Facts

Richard Hugh Patrick, a British national and a holder of the diploma of the (British) Architectural Association since May 29, 1961, had applied to the French Ministry of Cultural Affairs for permission to practise as an architect in France.

A French Act of December 31, 1940 (Article 2(2)) had laid down that aliens may be authorized to practise as architects in France provided there existed between their country of origin and France a diplomatic convention for the mutual recognition of diplomas. In the absence of such a convention, authorization to practise could be granted on an exceptional basis.

Although there existed no such convention between France and the United Kingdom, the French Ministry of Cultural Affairs had, by order of June 22, 1964, within the meaning of the Act of December 31, 1940, recognized the diplomas delivered in the United Kingdom by the Architectural Association as being equivalent to the the corresponding degrees granted in France.

This notwithstanding, the French Ministry of Cultural Affairs had, by decision of August 9, 1973, refused Patrick permission to practise in France, on the ground that under the French Act of December 31, 1940, authorization of practise remained, in the absence of a bilateral convention, an exceptional and discretionary measure.

On October 8, 1973, Patrick instituted proceedings before the Tribunal Administratif at Paris arguing that Article 7 of the EEC Treaty prohibited any discrimination on grounds of nationality. The French Government representative before that court had argued that it was not Article 7 of the EEC Treaty which applied to the case, but articles 52 to 58, relating to the freedom of establishment. However, the French Government representative further argued, those articles did not provide a proper legal foundation because they made the freedom of establishment dependent on council directives which, as far as regards the profession of architects, had not yet been issued.

JUDGMENT:

The court held that, from January 1, 1973, a national of one of the newly acceded member states holding a diploma which had been duly recognized by the state of establishment as being equivalent to its national diplomas was entitled to exercise the profession of architect in the same conditions as those that apply to nationals of the state of establishment, without discrimination or further conditions.

As the court had stated in the Reyners case (judgment of June 21, 1974, Case 2/74) the rule that there shall be no discrimination (within the scope of application of the EEC Treaty) between nationals of EEC member states constitutes a fundamental legal rule of the Community and, to the extent that it bears on a set of legal rules applied by states to their own nationals, is an enforceable rule which may be directly relied upon by the nationals of all other member states.

Article 52 of the EEC Treaty by abolishing, at the end of the transitional period, restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of member states sets an objective the implementation of which was to be facilitated by, but by no means to be made dependent on a general programme of progressive measures.

In spite of those progressive measures having not been enacted, the legal obligation to abolish restrictions stood undiminished. The enforceable rights established by Article 52 of the EEC Treaty are in no way diminished by the argument that the council has failed to issue the directives referred to in Article 54 or in Article 57, nor by the argument that such directives as have been issued have not yet fully implemented the principle of non-discrimination laid down in Article 52.

In fact, after the end of the transitional period, the directives provided for in the treaty chapter dealing with the right of establishment are no longer necessary. Henceforth, freedom of establishment has become a directly enforceable right issuing from the treaty itself.

As regards the new member states and their nationals, it is to be noted that the Treaty of Accession of January 22, 1972, provides for no transitional measures as regards freedom of establishment. Therefore, the principle containde in Article 52 develops its full legal force as regards new member states and their nationals from January 1, 1973, when the Treaty of Accession entered into force.

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

June 27: Statements on teacher training places and on transport policy White Paper. Post Office Bill passed the remaining stages. Social Security Uprating Order, Child Benefit and Social Security (Fixing and Adjustment of Rates) Amendment regulations, and the Supplementary Benefits (Determination of Requirements) Regulations agreed to. Local Authorities (Restoration of Works Powers) Bill, passed the report stage and was read the third time by 147 votes to 110. The Financial Assistance to Industry (Increase of Limit) Order carried by 117 votes to 94. Adjournment debate about Hallamshire Hospital, Sheffield. House adjourned, 11.41 pm.

June 28: Fidelity Trust Bill and Kensington and Chelsea Corporation Bill, read second time. Statements on housing in England and Wales and in Scotland. AID Children (Legal Status) Bill introduced and read first time. Debate on energy. Adjournment debate on National Health Service in Northamptonshire. House adjourned, 10.30 pm.

June 29: Statements on proposals for assisting the young unemployed and on the European Community (Council of Ministers meeting). Leave given for emergency debate on non-delivery of mail to Grunwick Ltd. Magistrates (Democratic Selection) Bill brought in and read first time. Debate on recruitment methods and techniques of Slade. Greater London Council (Money) Bill and Emu Wine Holdings Limited, Subsidiary Companies Bill, and British Railways Bill read the third time and passed. International Planned Parenthood Federation Bill and North West Water Authority Bill read a second time. Motion on Incumbents (Vacation of Benefices) Measure agreed to. House adjourned, 7.20 pm.

June 30: Statements on European Council and on court of inquiry into Grunwick dispute. Debate on non-delivery of mail to Grunwick Ltd. Motion on Grenada (Gift of Presiding Officer's Chair). Motions on Northern Ireland (Various Emergency Provisions) (Continuance) Order and on Northern Ireland Act 1974 (Interim Period Extension) Order agreed to. Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) (Amendment) Bill passed all stages. Motions on Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order, Fatal Accidents (Northern Ireland) Order, Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (Modification) Order and Pneumoconiosis, Byssinosis and Miscellaneous Diseases Benefit (Amendment) (No 3) Scheme, International Development Association (Fifth Replenishment) Order and International Development Association (Fifth Replenishment: Interim Payments) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about Parachute Regiment. House adjourned, 1.14 am.

July 1: Criminal Injuries (Compensation) (Northern Ireland) Orders and Appropriation (No 2) (Northern Ireland) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate on proposed Government review of Ordance Survey. House adjourned 4.18 pm.

House of Lords

June 27: London Hydraulic Power Bill read second time. Motion on report from Committee for Privileges on Viscountcy of Oxfuird agreed to. Control of Food Premises Bill passed report stage. Insurance Brokers (Registration) Bill and Rentcharges Bill passed committee stage. Control of Office Development Bill read second time. Debate on vagrancy and street offences. House adjourned, 7.18 pm.

June 28: Statements on housing policy in England and Wales and housing policy in Scotland. Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council (Frankwell Footbridge) Bill read the third time and passed. Local Authorities (Restoration of Works Powers) Bill and Post Office Bill read first time. Transport (Financial Provisions) Bill read second time and committee negatived. Sale of Lordships of Manors Bill and Construction of Roads (Time Limit) Bill read the third time and passed. Redundancy Rebates Bill passed the report stage. Restrictive Trade Practices Bill read the second time and passed the remaining stages. Debate on EEC environment policy. House adjourned, 7.25 pm.

June 29: Statement on EEC Council of Ministers meeting. Debate on the penal system. House adjourned, 7.42 pm.

June 30: Statements on establishment of court of inquiry into Grunwick dispute and on European Council. Transport (Financial Provisions) Bill and Redundancy Rebates Bill, read the third time and passed. Price Commission Bill read second time. Service Widows (Equality of Pensions) (No. 2) Bill read a second time. Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill and Deer Bill passed report stage. Royal Assent signified to the following Acts and Measure: Restrictive Trade Practices; Transport (Financial Provisions); Neath Borough Council; Heritable Securities and Mortgage Investment Association Limited; Emu Wine Holdings Limited and Subsidiary Companies; and the Incumbents (Vacation of Benefices) Measure. House adjourned, 8.38 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Motion on the salary of the Prime Minister. Passenger Vehicles (Experimental Areas) Bill, remaining stages.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Merchant Shipping (Safety Convention) Bill and Torts (Interference with Goods) Bill, remaining stages. Motion on Army, Air Force and Naval Discipline (Continuation) Order.

Wednesday at 2.30: European Assembly Elections Bill, second reading (first day).

Thursday at 2.30: European Assembly Elections Bill, second reading conclusion. Motions on Ministers' and Members' Pay and secretarial allowance.

Friday at 11: Housing (Homeless Persons) Bill, remaining stages.

Select committees

Wednesday: Nationalised Industries, subcommittee C. Subject: Regional Water Authorities. Witnesses: Yorkshire Water Authority and Welsh National Water Development Authority. Room 8, 4 pm. European legislation. Subject: EEC Budget. Witness: Mr Joel Barnett. Room 16, 4.15 pm.

Thursday: Race Relations and Immigration. Subject: Government assumptions about potential immigration. Witnesses: Officials of the Department of Employment. Room 15, 4 pm.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Licensing (Amendment) Bill, committee. Rentcharges Bill, Unfair Contract Terms Bill, Insurance Brokers (Registration) Bill, and Water Charges Equalization Bill, report stages. Debate on charity law.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Debate on select committee report on practice and procedure in House. Presumption of Death (Scotland) Bill, committee. Coal Industry Bill, second reading. Hovercraft (Application of Enactments) (Amendment) Order. Debate on Queen's Flight.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on hospital service and medical centres. Debate on Commonwealth heads of government conference.

Thursday: Minibus Bill and Sexual Offences (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Detonators Bill, report. Local Authorities (Restoration of Works Powers) Bill, second reading. Northern Ireland (Various Emergency Provisions) (Continuance) Order and Northern Ireland Act 1974 (Interim Period Extension) Order. New Towns Bill, second reading and committee. Unfair Contract Terms Bill, third reading.

Friday at 11: Social Security Benefits Up-rating Order. Child Benefit and Social Security (Fixing and Adjustment of Rates) Amendment Regulations. Supplementary Benefits (Determination of Requirements) Regulations. Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill. Deer Bill. Detonators Bill, third reading. Army, Air Force and Naval Discipline Acts (Continuation) Order. Debate on southern Africa.

Select Committees

Today: Bill of Rights (3.30 pm).

Wednesday: EEC Sub-Committee D for agriculture and consumer affairs. Subject: Unit pricing and prescribed quantities. Witnesses: Food and Drink Industries Council and other bodies (10.30 am). EEC Sub-Committee C on education, employment and social affairs. Subject: Draft directive on equality of treatment for men and women in social security matters. Witnesses: Officials of DHSS (11 am).

Latest wills

Residue for charities

Eileen Mary Trapp, of Bedford, left £262,188 net. After various bequests she left half the residue to Bedford Citizens' Housing Association, one third to the PDSA, and one twelfth each to the RSPCA and Home of Rest for Horses.

Other estates include (net before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Atherley, Mr George Arthur, of Bromsgrove £247,036
Cleaver, Mr Melbourne Owen, of Streatham £125,024
Cole, Mrs Kate, of Bristol £118,476
Dunn, Miss Gladys Marjorie, of Hessle, Humberside .. £129,748
Edwards, Mr Harold, of Cleveleys, company director .. £220,941
Smith, Mrs Amy Olive, of Bristol £204,169

SPORT

Cricket

Boycott not to be recalled by England for second Test

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

After making nought against the Australians at Scarborough on Saturday, Boycott heard yesterday that he has not been recalled to the England side for the second Test match starting at Old Trafford on Thursday. For this the selectors have chosen the same 12 players who did duty in the drawn first Test at Lord's.

There seems increasingly less doubt that Boycott will be brought back, though not until one of the present side has to be dropped for lack of form or left out through injury. The two who most have come nearest to this this time are Barlow and Amiss. Barlow because he has a top score of only five in his four completed Test innings and Amiss due to his record against Australia, which, for such a prolific maker of runs, is spectacularly bad. In his last 11 innings against them, in full Test matches, his scores have been nought, nought, nought, four, five, nought, 10, four, 64, four and nought.

In the centenary Test in Melbourne, Amiss was dropped to No 4 in the order to keep him away from the new ball. This seemed to me to have a lot to recommend it and his 64 was made in the second innings of that match. He scored an encouraging 100, though, against the Australians in the Prudential Cup at the Oval a *month ago, going in first, and it* is not the intention to lower him in the order at Old Trafford this week. To do so would mean opening the innings with Woolmer, as happened unsuccessfully in Melbourne. Going in first wicket down at Lord's, Woolmer made 79 and 120; it would be a pity immediately after that, to move him.

In their last 25 Test matches (or 37 Test innings) England have had 15 different opening pairs—various permutations of Amiss, Barlow, Brearley, Close, Cowdrey, Edrich, Lloyd, Luckhurst, Steele, Wood and Woolmer. In the last two England innings against Australia at Lord's in 1975, when Edrich and Wood made 111 together, and at Bombay last February, (of 146) have been launched with a three-figure partnership. Only on two other occasions have they reached 50 before the fall of the first wicket. Twenty-one times out of the other 33 it went down before the score was 20, 13 of these before it was 10. On statistical grounds the case for bringing Boycott back is incontestable.

Since the Lord's Test match Greig has scored 88 against Essex, his highest first-class score and only his fourth 50 in his last 33 innings for Sussex; Knott has made a welcome hundred. Woolmer has come down to earth, Brearley has scored heavily and Underwood has fielded through a 60 over innings for Kent in the Gillette Cup, a match which they lost, without being asked to bowl. Kent's opponents, Middlesex, were no better able to interpret the reason for that than anyone else. Barlow, too, has made a useful score within the last fortnight, though it is his fielding as much as anything that keeps him in the side for another match. The runs which he and Randall save together are a hidden asset and an appreciable one.

Miller's likeliest way of getting a game on Thursday is for the pitch to look like cracking up. Apart from Boycott, others in the running for selection were Hendrick, about whose form and fitness there are glowing reports, Roope, who is one of four English batsmen averaging 50 (Woolmer, Boycott and Brearley are the others) and Larkins, who could be the next of the younger school to *be given his chance*. Steele and Willey, both conspicuously unlucky not to go to India last winter, must be wondering now whether their days of playing for England have come and gone.

England twelve

	Age	Caps
J. M. BREARLEY (capt) Middlesex	35	9
D. L. AMISS Warwickshire	34	49
R. A. WOOLMER Kent	29	11
D. W. RANDALL Nottinghamshire	26	6
A. W. GREIG Sussex	30	54
G. D. BARLOW Middlesex	27	3
A. P. E. KNOTT Kent	31	85
C. M. OLD Yorkshire	28	32
G. MILLER Derbyshire	24	1
J. K. LEVER Essex	28	7
D. L. UNDERWOOD Kent	32	70
R. G. D. WILLIS Warwickshire	28	25

Hookes undaunted by setbacks

By Richard Streeton
SCARBOROUGH: The Australians, with four second innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 308 runs.

These days the Yorkshire bowling, especially in the conditions are helpful, often has more potency than their batting. Nothing has happened since this game started to give the Australians cause to dispute this, though the touring side are in no danger of being beaten.

The Australians gained a first innings lead of 111, and had exactly doubled their advantage, when in the early evening they lost three wickets in successive overs. Serjeant, whose 55 confirmed his growing usefulness to this team, aimed a wild pull against Stevenson and had his off-stump hit. Robinson got a ball to lift unexpectedly and Walters edged a catch behind before Stevenson's pace beat a rather half-hearted stroke by Cosier.

These setbacks made one wonder what would have happened if Yorkshire's slip catching had not let them down at the start of the Australian innings. McCosker, still seeking form, was missed before he had scored in Old's first over and Serjeant, when he had scored eight, was given a life off the same bowler.

McCosker never looked settled but the score was 50 when he was *finally taken at first slip*. Chappell drove a catch to cover point but Hookes batted with as much confidence and freedom as anybody in the match from the moment he arrived. Even after the three abrupt setbacks Hookes hit freely though he too, when 60, was missed in the slips before he was bowled by Carrick attempting one more bold stroke.

Most of the flesh had already been picked from Yorkshire's *bones overnight. Boycott's dismissal* in the second ball of the innings helped to emphasize how heavily Yorkshire rely these days on him. In this match, too, Yorkshire are without Hampshire and Lumb because of injuries, while Athey's confidence, after a poor sequence of scores, is currently being refashioned in the second eleven.

It took the Australians a further 80 minutes to take the last six Yorkshire wickets and the county were all out for 75. This was only four runs better than their score in the corresponding fixture in 1948, which was their previous lowest against the Australians since the Second World War. On Saturday evening it had been Walker who proved too good. Now it was Malone's turn.

Malone and Walker bowled unchanged yesterday and Malone's spell brought him figures which read 11—2—19—4. The ball was again swinging about through the air, though the pitch itself was providing less help.

Sharp, an 18-year-old left-hander from Bingley, in his second first-class match, looked compact and composed in a brief stay before he played forward to *Malone and edged a catch as the* ball left him. Bairstow shuffled in front of his stumps and, like Boycott the night before against Walker, was beaten as the ball moved back. Leadbeater, who had been in for 26 overs, gave Malone his third successive wicket when he was taken by the wicketkeeper off an inside edge and Yorkshire were 44 for seven. Carrick batted sensibly and off-drove Malone for one boundary before *he was held at first slip off* Walker. Stevenson was well taken by Bright at backward point from a full-blooded blow before Walker bowled Robinson. Old, who had been unable to take charge, was left high and dry.

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings, 186 (R. D. Robinson 54; C. M. Old, 3 for 25, A. L. Robinson, 3 for 25)

Second Innings

R. B. McCosker, c Leadbeater, b Sidebottom 19
C. S. Serjeant, b Stevenson .. 55
*G. S. Chappell, c Boycott, b Robinson 13
D. W. Hookes, b Carrick .. 67
K. D. Walters, c Bairstow, b Robinson 1
G. J. Cosier, b Stevenson .. 1
†R. D. Robinson, not out .. 21
R. J. Bright, not out .. 10
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 5) .. 10

Total (6 wkts) 197

K. J. O'Keeffe, M. H. N. Walker and M. F. Malone to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—50, 2—71, 3—111, 4—112, 5—116, 6—180.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

*G. Boycott, l-b-w, b Walker .. 0
B. Leadbeater, c Robinson, b Malone 14
J. D. Love, c Robinson, b Walker 1
C. A. Cope, b Walker .. 14
A. Sidebottom, b O'Keeffe .. 3
K. Sharp, c Robinson, b Malone 6
†D. L. Bairstow, l-b-w, b Malone 0
C. M. Old, not out .. 8
P. Carrick, c McCosker, b Walker 11
G. B. Stevenson, c Bright, b Malone 9
A. L. Robinson, b Walker .. 1
Extras (l-b 6, w 1, n-b 1) .. 8

Total 75

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—2, 3—22, 4—27, 5—36, 6—41, 7—44, 8—55, 9—72, 10—75.
BOWLING: Walker, 20.2—10—29—5; Malone, 19—4—38—4; O'Keeffe, 1—1—0—1.
Umpires: A. E. Jepson and W. E. Phillipson.

Kent v Nottingham

AT CANTERBURY

Kent (4 pts) beat Nottinghamshire by 38 runs.

KENT

R. A. Woolmer, c Harris, b Wilkinson 15
C. S. Cowdrey, b White 19
C. J. E. Rowe, not out 78
*Asif Iqbal, c and b Taylor .. 27
A. G. E. Ealham, c Randall, b Taylor 27
B. Julien, b Rice 29
J. N. Shepherd, c Tunnicliffe, b Rice 3
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 4) .. 12

Total (6 wkts, 39 overs) 210

†A. P. E. Knott, R. W. Hills, D. L. Underwood and K. B. Jarvis did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—47, 3—101, 4—139, 5—206, 6—210.
BOWLING: Wilkinson, 7—0—45—1; Hacker, 8—1—32—0; White, 8—0—51—1; Rice, 8—0—38—2; Taylor, 8—0—49—2.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

B. Hassan, not out 84
D. W. Randall, l-b-w, b Julien 9
C. E. B. Rice, c Hills, b Julien 1
N. Nanan, c Asif, b Underwood 21
*†M. J. Harris, b Shepherd .. 43
J. D. Birch, not out 1
Extras (l-b 6, w 4, n-b 3) .. 13

Total (4 wkts, 39 overs) .. 172

H. T. Tunnicliffe, R. A. White, P. A. Wilkinson, P. J. Hacker and W. Taylor did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—23, 3—71, 4—159.
BOWLING: Jarvis, 8—1—33—0; Julien, 8—0—21—2; Shepherd, 7—0—34—1; Woolmer, 8—1—40—0; Underwood, 7—1—30—1; Ealham, 1—0—1—0.
Umpires: R. Aspinall and A. G. T. Whitehead.

Glamorgan v Surrey

AT EBBW VALE

Surrey (4 pts) beat Glamorgan by 8 runs.

SURREY

A. R. Butcher, c King, b Wilkins 80
D. M. Smith, b Richards .. 16
Intikhab Alam, c and b Ontong .. 50
Younis Ahmed, b Nash 26
G. R. J. Roope, c Francis, b Ontong 1
*R. D. Jackman, c E. Jones, b Nash 6
G. G. Arnold, c and b Ontong .. 2
R. P. Baker, not out .. 15
P. I. Pocock, st E. Jones, b Nash 3
†C. J. Richards, not out .. 1
Extras (b 1, l-b-w 5, w 1, n-b 2) .. 9

Total (8 wkts, 40 overs) .. 209

A. J. Mack did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—71, 2—151, 3—154, 4—158, 5—175, 6—176, 7—200, 8—204.
BOWLING: Nash, 8—2—37—3; King, 8—0—29—0; Cartwright, 5—0—45—0; Richards, 5—0—39—1; Wilkins, 8—0—33—1; Ontong, 6—0—17—3.

GLAMORGAN

*A. Jones, l-b-w, b Baker .. 20
J. A. Hopkins, c Intikhab, b Pocock 33
R. C. Ontong, l-b-w b Arnold .. 47
C. L. King, c Arnold, b Pocock 34
M. J. Llewellyn, c Pocock, b Mack 4
G. Richards, run out 39
M. A. Nash, b Jackman .. 2
†E. W. Jones, c and b Jackman 0
D. A. Francis, l-b-w b Arnold 0
T. W. Cartwright, not out .. 3
A. H. Wilkins, c Richards, b Jackman 2
Extras (b 1, l-b 15, n-b 1) 17

Total (39.5 overs) .. 201

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—47, 2—69, 3—139, 4—143, 5—180, 6—195, 7—195, 8—196, 9—196, 10—201.
BOWLING: Arnold, 8—1—29—2; Jackman, 7.5—0—41—3; Mack, 7—1—39—1; Baker, 8—1—43—1; Pocock, 8—0—28—2; Roope, 1—0—4—0.
Umpires: D. L. Evans and R. Julian.

Somerset v Hampshire

AT STREET

Hampshire (4pts) beat Somerset by 1 run.

HAMPSHIRE

D. J. Rock, c Richards, b Botham 0
C. G. Greenidge, c Richards, b Dredge 44
D. R. Turner, b Breakwell .. 85
T. E. Jesty, c Botham, b Breakwell 14
N. G. Cowley, c Slocombe, b Botham 15
J. M. Rice, not out .. 54
M. J. Murtagh, l-b-w b Moseley 14
Extras (b 11) 11

Total (6 wkts, 40 overs) 237

M. N. S. Taylor, R. B. Elms, *†G. R. Stephenson and T. J. Mottram did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—110, 3—140, 4—159, 5—177, 6—237.
BOWLING: Botham, 8—0—38—2; Moseley, 8—1—55—1; Gurr, 8—0—57—0; Dredge, 8—0—46—1; Breakwell, 8—0—30—2.

SOMERSET

B. C. Rose, b Elms 31
I. V. A. Richards, l-b-w, b Rice 44
M. J. Kitchen, b Taylor .. 9
I. T. Botham, c Rock, b Cowley 69
P. A. Slocombe, b Rice .. 28
P. M. Roebuck, not out .. 29
*†D. J. S. Taylor, c Murtagh, b Cowley 7
D. Breakwell, c Murtagh, b Cowley 6
C. H. Dredge, run out .. 1
H. R. Moseley, st Stephenson, b Mottram 1
Extras (b 1, lb 9, w 1) .. 11

Total (9 wkts, 40 overs) .. 236

D. R. Gurr did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—70, 2—81, 3—123, 4—172, 5—200, 6—217, 7—231, 8—232, 9—236.
BOWLING: Mottram, 7—0—49—1; Elms, 8—0—37—1; Taylor, 5—0—41—1; Rice, 8—1—29—2; Jesty, 5—0—37—0; Cowley, 7—1—32—3.
Umpires: J. G. Langridge and E. Palmer.

Derbyshire v Gloucs

AT HEANOR

Derbyshire (4 pts) beat Gloucestershire by 9 runs.

DERBYSHIRE

J. G. Wright, c Brain, b Procter 75
A. J. Borrington, b Sadiq .. 71
G. Miller, b Procter .. 9
H. Cartwright, c Shepherd, b Brain 24
*E. J. Barlow, c Shepherd, b Brain 8
C. J. Tunnicliffe, c Foat, b Brain 16
A. Morris, b Procter .. 1
F. W. Swarbrook, not out .. 8
†B. W. Taylor, c Stovold, b Brain 6
P. E. Russell, not out .. 5
Extras (b 2, lb 7, w 4, nb 1) 14

Total (8 wkts, 40 overs) .. 238

M. Hendrick did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—152, 2—164, 3—166, 4—189, 5—200, 6—209, 7—217, 8—237.
BOWLING: Finan, 8—0—37—0; Brain, 8—0—44—4; Partridge, 8—0—44—0; Childs, 5—0—46—0; Procter, 8—1—39—3; Sadiq, 3—0—14—1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Sadiq Mohammad, c Cartwright, b Barlow 66
†A. W. Stovold, c Swarbrook, b Miller 9
Zaheer Abbas, c Wright, b Miller 36
*M. J. Procter, b Barlow .. 46
A. J. Hignell, b Russell .. 0
D. R. Shepherd, c Taylor, b Tunnicliffe 24
J. C. Foat, run out .. 21
M. D. Partridge, not out .. 5
B. M. Brain, not out .. 2
Extras (b 2, l-b 17, n-b 1) 20

Total (7 wkts, 40 overs) .. 229

N. H. Finan and J. H. Childs did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—50, 2—107, 3—166, 4—167, 5—169, 6—215, 7—224.
BOWLING: Hendrick, 8—1—32—0; Tunnicliffe, 8—0—34—1; Barlow, 8—0—65—2; Miller, 8—0—42—2; Russell, 8—0—36—1.
Umpires: D. Sang Hue and T. W. Spencer.

Warwick v Worcester

AT BIRMINGHAM

Warwickshire (4 pts) beat Worcestershire by 6 runs.

WARWICKSHIRE

D. L. Amiss, c Turner, b Cumbes 62
K. D. Smith, b Boyns .. 19
A. I. Kallicharran, run out .. 43
†G. W. Humpage, c Ormrod, b Cumbes 1
J. Whitehouse, c Humphries, b Hemsley 7
T. A. Lloyd, not out .. 7
E. E. Hemmings, b Holder .. 4
S. J. Rouse, c Boyns, b Holder .. 15
*D. J. Brown, b Hemsley .. 0
R. G. Willis, not out .. 3
Extras (lb 14) 14

Total (8 wkts, 39 overs) .. 175

S. P. Perryman did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—58, 2—125, 3—131, 4—143, 5—143, 6—148, 7—168, 8—172.
BOWLING: Holder, 7—0—36—2; Cumbes, 8—0—26—2; D'Oliveira, 8—0—36—0; Boyns, 8—0—33—1; Gifford, 1—0—6—0; Hemsley, 7—0—38—2.

WORCESTERSHIRE

J. A. Ormrod, c Brown, b Hemmings 54
G. M. Turner, c Perryman, b Rouse 9
B. L. D'Oliveira, b Perryman .. 22
E. J. O. Hemsley, b Perryman 13
P. A. Neale, not out .. 40
†D. J. Humphries, not out .. 11
Extras (b 2, l-b 16, w 1, n-b 1) 20

Total (4 wkts, 39 overs) 169

D. N. Patel, C. N. Boyns, *N. Gifford, V. A. Holder and J. Cumbes did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—87, 3—101, 4—130.
BOWLING: Willis, 8—0—29—0; Rouse, 8—2—12—1; Brown, 7—0—45—0; Perryman, 8—1—31—2; Hemmings, 8—0—34—1.
Umpires: H. D. Bird and D. J. Constant.

John Player table

	P	W	L	No Res	Pts
Leicestershire (2)	9	7	2	0	28
Essex (2)	8	6	1	1	26
Derbyshire (12)	9	6	3	0	24
Sussex (2)	8	6	2	0	24
Hampshire (8)	8	5	2	1	22
Kent (1)	8	5	2	1	22
Middlesex (13)	8	5	2	1	22
Gloucestershire (17)	8	2	3	3	14
Lancashire (9)	9	3	5	1	14
Nottinghamshire (6)	8	3	4	1	14
Surrey (10)	9	3	5	1	14
Warwickshire (7)	8	3	4	1	14
Glamorgan (16)	7	3	4	0	12
Somerset (2)	8	3	5	0	12
Yorkshire (15)	8	1	5	2	8
Worcestershire (11)	7	1	6	0	4
Northants (14)	8	0	7	1	2

1976 positions in brackets.

Today's cricket

TOUR MATCH
SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire v Australians (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Lancashire (11.0 to 6.30).
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Surrey (11.0 to 6.30).
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Leicestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
LORD'S: Middlesex v Nottinghamshire (11.0 to 6.30).
TAUNTON: Somerset v Hampshire (11.30 to 7.0).
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Essex (11.30 to 7.0).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7.0).
OTHER MATCH
DUBLIN: Ireland v Scotland (11.30 to 7.0).
SECOND XI COMPETITION
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire II v Warwickshire II.
WOLLATON: Nottinghamshire II v Derbyshire II.
MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION
NEWPORT: Shropshire v Staffordshire.
JESMOND: Northumberland v *Cumberland*.
SPALDING: Lincolnshire v Norfolk.
NORTHWICH: Cheshire v Durham.

Saturday's scores

CHESTERFIELD: Lancashire, 251 (D. Lloyd 61, J. Abrahams 51; G. Miller 4 for 79); Derbyshire, 46 for no wicket).

CARDIFF: Glamorgan, 319 (G. Richards 65, R. D. Jackman 4 for 63, P. I. Pocock, 4 for 84). Surrey, 132 for no wicket (A. R. Butcher, 63 not out).

MAIDSTONE: Kent, 399 for 9 dec (Asif Iqbal 116, A. P. E. Knott 109, C. J. C. Rowe 53); Leicestershire 46 for 2.

LORD'S: Middlesex, 253 (J. M. Brearley 82, M. W. Gatting 60; N. G. Featherstone 58); Nottinghamshire, 87 for 2.

TAUNTON: Somerset 284 (I. T. Botham 114, I. V. A. Richards 60); Hampshire, 79 for 5.

BIRMINGHAM: Essex 371 for 9 dec (K. S. McEwan 103, M. H. Denness 95); Warwickshire 148 for 2 (R. N. Abberley 66).

WORCESTER: Worcestershire 125 (M. J. Procter 4 for 43); Gloucestershire, 155 for 8 (Zaheer Abbas 56).

Schools' matches

Band of Brothers, 158-9 dec, *King's, Canterbury, 136-6; *Battersea, 91, Alleyns, 95-4; Blundell's, 131, *Sherborne, 132-4; Bootham, 94, *St Peter's, York, 97-5; Clayesmore, 53, *King's, Bruton, 64-2; Clitheroe, 96, *Bury, 97-4; *Colfe's, 181-2 dec, Wilsons, 67; *St Edmund's, Canterbury, 78, King's, Rochester, 79-3; St George's, Weybridge, 157, *Tiffins, 122-6; Shropshire Schools XI, 143-6, *Shrewsbury, 144-4; Uppingham 236-9 dec, *Oundle 146-4.

*Berkhamsted, 170, Brentwood, 149-8; Canford, 188-7 dec, *Bryanston, 116-9; *Charterhouse, 162, XL Club, 166-4; *Gresham's, 187-7, Kings Lynn, 89-9; Guildford, 58, Rutlish, 59-5; *Harrow, 144-8 dec and 208-6 dec, Harrow Wanderers, 121 and 234-9; Ipswich, 138-8 dec, *Framlingham College, 197-6; *King's Peterborough, 131-6 dec, Wrens, Wellingborough, 64-5; *King's, Worcester, 206-6 dec, King Edward's, Birmingham, 191-8; Loughborough, 188-2 dec, *Ratcliffe College, 86; MCC, 218-7 dec, *Taunton 211-8; *Oratory*, 104, *Pangbourne, 106-0; *Sir Roger Manwood's, 138, Dover, 63-8; *Tonbridge, 221-4 dec, Sevenoaks, 141-8.

*Bearwood, 142, St Bartholomews, Newbury, 118-8; *Blackpool, 129-4 dec, Arnold, 94-5; *Bloxham, 170-2 dec, Magdalene College School, 106-5; Cheltenham, 196, *Clifton, 181-5; Esher, 91, *Wallington, 93-6; *Loretto, 155, Fettes, 91; *Oakham, 164-8, Trent, 168-5; *Queen Elizabeth, Wakefield, 157-8 dec, Hipperholme, 111-8; *St Edmund's, Ware, 121, Bishop's Stortford, 122-0; St Edward's, Oxford, 171-8, *Rugby, 114-9; *St John's, Leatherhead, 187-7, MCC, 212-5; St Paul's, 210-6, *Dulwich, 211-3; Suffolk Schools Cricket Association, 117, *Herts SCA, 118-0; *Wellington College, 168-8 dec, Bradfield, 103-8.

*Bedford Modern, 136-4 dec, Bedford, 124-8; *Cheltenham, 109, *Worcester, 110-7; Guernsey 191-7 dec, *Elizabeth College, 192-4; Judd, 146-7 dec, *Skinner's, 116; *King Edward's, Bath, 123-9 dec, Monkton Combe, 124-5; MCC, 206-6 dec, *Worksop, 183-8; *Plymouth, 193-5, Bretton, 104; Portsmouth, 178-8 dec, *King Edward's, Southampton, 144-7; * *Home side.*

Edmonds, top scorer for Middlesex, hits a four

Leicestershire watch the sun disappear

By Alan Gibson
LORD'S: Middlesex beat Leicestershire by nine runs.

It was a routine Sunday match, though quite an enjoyable one. *Middlesex won with a ball to* spare, as is almost statutory on these occasions. It was only Leicestershire's second defeat in the John Player League this season and they must be rather cross with themselves for losing it. Middlesex's victory keeps them towards the top of the table.

Middlesex scored 172 for nine wickets in their 40 overs. Not an impressive score on a sunny day with an acceptable pitch and a *short boundary to the Tavern side*, but a better score than looked likely when the fifth wicket, Barlow's, fell at 78, in the twenty-first over. However, the large crowd who came along, many of them tourists curiously inquiring about this ancient island custom, had more to cheer them from Edmonds and Featherstone, who took the score to 123, as well as a few bangs from the tail-enders. Booth took the most wickets, but on the whole, Higgs was the most testing bowler.

Gower made a promising beginning for Leicestershire. He bats in the middle of the order during the rest of the week, but on Sundays Illingworth puts him in first, a thoughtful piece of captaincy, because it gives the young man a better chance to play a proper innings, instead of spoiling his strokes by bashing across the line with a few overs to go.

More than one English hope has, in recent years, thus dwindled and died.

Yesterday, however, Gower was caught and bowled in the seventh over and Steele was out in the thirteenth. Four overs later, Davison fell, and as the score was only 56, Leicestershire had reason to *be a little perturbed*. Yet the redoubtable Tolchard was going well. He had his eye on that short boundary against Emburey's off-spinners, bowled from the pavilion end and got himself caught there. When Emburey had completed eight consecutive overs, he had taken three for 17, remarkable figures in such circumstances.

Balderstone now took over the running, but lost a couple of partners. When Illingworth came *in, it was the thirty-third over*, 69 still needed. The sun disappeared, the tourists departed for their early dinners, or just possibly for evensong. I met a man with an open-necked blue shirt and a beard, and shook him warmly by the hand, under the momentary impression that he was Bill Frindall. A lady from Bratislava, *I think it was*, who had missed her coach, said yes, she had enjoyed the cricket much, and how could she get to Teddington where the big station was, and why did both sides wear the same colours. I had some sympathy with her last point. Because I am suffering from the high pollen count the scoreboard was no more than a vague blur to me. Yet, after these diversions, I could distinguish Balderstone and Illingworth, as for a time they took command.

They were both out, hardly necessarily, when Leicestershire looked as if they had the match won. Eleven were wanted in the last over, far too many, with all the batsmen gone. Still, if you hear of a touring side from *Bratislava in years to come*, you will know the reason why.

MIDDLESEX

M. J. Smith, lbw, b Illingworth 25
C. T. *Radley, lbw, b Higgs* .. 6
*J. M. Brearley, c Birkenshaw, b Booth 7
M. W. Gatting, run out .. 4
G. D. Barlow, c Steele, b Illingworth 34
N. G. Featherstone, c and b Steele 21
P. H. Edmonds, c Tolchard, b Higgs 43
†I. J. Gould, c Tolchard, b Booth 13
M. W. W. Selvey, not out .. 7
J. E. Emburey, b Booth .. 4
W. W. Daniel, not out .. 1
Extras (l-b 3, w 2, n-b 2) 7

Total (9 wkts, 40 overs) 172

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—24, 3—30, 4—66, 5—78, 6—123, 7—158, 8—160, 9—167.
BOWLING: Higgs, 8—2—27—2; Booth, 8—0—55—3; Clift, 8—2—20—0; Illingworth, 8—1—22—2; Shuttleworth, 4—0—23—0; Steele, 4—0—20—1.

LEICESTERSHIRE

J. F. Steele, b Emburey .. 8
D. I. Gower, c and b Daniel .. 14
†R. W. Tolchard, c Daniel, b Emburey 37
B. F. Davison, b Emburey .. 5
J. C. Balderstone, c Brearley, b Daniel 57
J. Birkenshaw, c Emburey, b Edmonds 9
P. B. Clift, c Featherstone, b Edmonds 1
*R. Illingworth, run out .. 22
P. Booth, st Gould, b Edmonds 1
K. Shuttleworth, b Daniel .. 0
K. Higgs, not out .. 1
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, w 1) .. 8

Total (39.5 overs) .. 163

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—46, 3—56, 4—79, 5—105, 6—114, 7—159, 8—161, 9—161, 10—163.
BOWLING: Daniel, 7.5—0—30—3; Selvey, 8—2—36—0; Emburey, 8—0—17—3; Featherstone, 8—0—36—0; Edmonds, 7—0—28—3; Gatting, 1—0—8—0.
Umpires: D. J. Halfyard and A. E. Rhodes.

Kent stay within sight of the league leaders

Kent cruised to a comfortable 38 runs victory over Nottinghamshire at Canterbury yesterday to *keep within sight of the John* Player league leaders.

Rowe hit a Sunday best unbeaten 78—he reached his 50 in 80 minutes—to top score in the Kent innings, adding 54 off eleven overs with Asif (27) and 67 off eleven overs with Bernard Julien (29).

Then Julien snapped up two quick wickets and although Nottinghamshire recovered from 23 for two thanks to Bashanat Hassan, who moved to 50 in 95 *minutes with five fours and added* 88 *off 17 overs* with Harris (43), they never seemed likely to match the Kent total of 210 for six.

Birmingham

Despite sizable contributions from Amiss (62) and Kallicharran (43), Warwickshire seemed to have wasted a good wicket by totalling only 175 for eight. But, over 39 overs, this surprisingly proved enough to hold off Worcestershire *by the slender margin of six runs*.

Warwickshire had failed to accelerate from 123 for one and lost five wickets for 26 in the next seven overs, even though Worcestershire had to call on Hemsley (two for 35) as relief bowler for their injured captain, Gifford who is to stay in a Birmingham hospital for 24 hours observation after a bad fall.

Worcestershire also had a good foundation from Ormrod (54) but still needed *46* off the last six overs. Neale tried desperately to meet the requirement, and was an unlucky loser with 40 not out in a final *total of 169 for four*.

Heanor

A fine opening partnership of 152 between Wright and Borrington provided the foundation for Derbyshire's nine run victory over Gloucestershire. This pair produced a *county Sunday* league record stand, beating the previous best by 22 runs, as the Gloucester bowlers tried the daunting task of restricting batsmen on a ground with 55 yards boundaries.

Borrington reached his 50 in 50min and Wright followed five minutes later with two sixes to add to the seven fours he had already hit. Finally it was the Gloucester captain, Procter, who broke through, having Wright caught at mid-off for 75, including 10 fours *and two sixes. Borrington followed* soon afterwards, bowled by Sadiq, and Derbyshire's excellent start seemed to be wasted as the eighth wicket fell for the addition of 88 runs.

Derbyshire's total of 238 was four less than they scored at this ground the previous year and they were beaten *on that occasion*. Brain earned a share of the kitty with four for 44 and Procter had three for 39, splendid returns under the conditions.

Ebbw Vale

Surrey scraped home in an exciting match by eight runs against *Glamorgan. At one stage it looked* as though Glamorgan had the match sewn up when Ontong (47) and King (34) figured in a thrilling partnership which produced 70 runs.

Glamorgan, with 180 for five, looked safe but then they lost three wickets at 195 with Jackman *snapping up two of them to finish* with three for 41.

Surrey got off to a bright start, Butcher leading the way with an *inspiring 80 which* included 10 fours and a six. He received plenty of support from Intikhab, who hit three sixes in 50, and Glamorgan's Ontong returned the best figures of the match with three for 17.

Street

Hampshire beat Somerset by one run in a thrilling finish. Turner, making a fine 85 in 26 overs with a six and 13 fours; Greenidge with 45, including two sixes; and Rice, whose flourish brought four sixes and three fours as he made 54 not out in 31 minutes, established the Hampshire innings.

Vivian Richards, *with 44*, and Rose gave Somerset a fine start of 70 in 12 overs. Then as wickets began to fall, Botham batted brilliantly making 69 out of 91 in 14 overs with two sixes and seven fours.

When he was out, Somerset needed 66 in 12 overs but after Slocombe (28), Roebuck (29 not out) and the tail had tried desperately, Moseley, swinging at Mottram's last ball for the two victory runs, was stumped by Stephenson.

Minor counties

NORTHWICH: Cheshire, 255 for 5 dec (D. Bailey 91, N. O'Brien 69); Durham, 144 (A. Good 6 for 36).

JESMOND: Northumberland, 210 for 4 dec (K. Pearson 68); Cumberland, 87 for 8.

SPALDING: Norfolk, 182 for 4 dec (F. L. Q. Handley 78) and 15 for no wkt; Lincolnshire, 135 (W. Rose 5 for 48, T. I. Moore 4 for 12).

Other matches

DUBLIN: Scotland, 173 (D. E. R. Stewart 53; J. D. Monteith 5 for 24) and 78 for 4; Ireland, 231 (J. Harrison 100 not out, S. C. Corlett 60; T. I. McPherson 4 for 74).

SOUTHILL PARK, Whitbread Wanderers, 190 for 3 dec (M. J. Smith 67, P. Graves 42, not out); Young Australians 193 for 9 (B. Mitchell 52; I. Chappell 4 for 28). Young Australians won by 1 wicket.

Tennis

Borg–Connors brilliance sets the seal on a perfect anniversary

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The hundredth anniversary of Wimbledon's first championships came as close to perfection as anyone could reasonably have wished. The weather was always kind and the tournament ended on the hottest afternoon of the year. Tennis of the highest quality was on view every day. There was always something attractive to watch.

From Vilas v Kodes on the first day to Borg v Connors on the last, Wimbledon achieved an unusually happy marriage between the differing techniques and tactics appropriate to grass courts and slower surfaces. This tournament had the best of everything. It was remarkable, too, for a sequence of events that will invite the attention of historians.

The top seeds were beaten in every championship. The United States, who had an obvious chance of winning or sharing all five titles, emerged with only a half *share of the women's doubles*. It was their worst year since 1969. For the first time since Fred Perry and Dorothy Round won in 1934, both singles championships went to Europeans—Borg and Virginia Wade. There was another link between generations in that the tournament began with a parade of former champions and ended when Borg, aged 21, became the youngest player to win the men's singles two years running since the Kent-born Wilfred Baddeley did so in 1891 and 1892.

The presence of the Queen at the women's singles final—and the fact that Miss Wade won it—will *go echoing down the years*. So may the official interviews given to the media by Jeremy Shales, an *umpire, after Borg's match with* Ilie Nastase. The Romanian is the game's best and worst advertisement. It is difficult to suppress the thought that his boorish behaviour is too high a price to pay for his exciting artistry.

An earlier match of Nastase's had reminded us of the physical hazards that can arise through the modern tendency of teenage girls, en masse, to become almost hysterical in the presence of their heroes. In general, though, the milling crowds were a symptom of good health rather than the opposite. They would not occur were Wimbledon less successful.

Borg had a tough tournament. In his second round match Mark Edmondson won the first two sets and in the fourth set Borg was *wobbling when serving at 4-all and* 30-all. Borg's win over Nastase was a marvellous performance, ringing with authority. But in the semi-final round Borg came within a point of going 2-4 down to Vitas Gerulaitis in the fifth set: and Jimmy Connors was serving at 4-all and 15-love in the fifth set of the final. The Borg-Gerulaitis match was a Wimbledon classic and the final was almost as good.

From the first day, when John *Lloyd beat Roscoe Tanner*, the men's singles was heavily punctuated by a series of full stops for seeded players. This was a reminder of the depth of talent in the men's game and the fact that grass can make tennis more of a gamble than usual. Byron Bertram was the first South African to reach the last eight since 1969. For the third time in four years there were three Americans in the semi-final round. Among *them was John McEnroe of New* York, the first qualifier and the youngest player to go as far. At 18 he was playing his first Wimbledon.

The women's singles produced the first over-thirties final since 1913. Miss Wade, 31, was the oldest winner since Louise Brough in 1955—and only the fifth British winner since the First World War. The others were Kitty Godfree, Dorothy Round (twice), Angela *Mortimer and Ann Jones. When* the championships began Miss Wade was piqued because few people seemed to give her much chance of winning. But her record did not suggest that she would. Her performance against Christine Evert in three years [illegible] the finest of Miss Wade's career.

Miss Wade's game was developed in South Africa and given its final polish in the United States, where she has recently made a few adjustments on the advice of a Los Angeles coach. She also has a more settled life-style these days. Her tennis last week was a perfect compromise between her natural aggression and a new maturity as a discreet tactician.

Susan Barker's advance shifted from Miss Wade's shoulders a little of the weight of national expectation. For the first time since 1961 there were two British players in the last four. Betty Stove, who lost to Miss Wade 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, was the first Dutch player to contest a Wimbledon singles final. She reached the women's and mixed doubles finals, too, but lost all three. Linky Boshoff, Marise Kruger and Greer Stevens, all under 21, gave South Africa three places in the last 16 and proceeded to ease Americans with bigger reputations. For the first time since 1973, no American reached the final. But Miss Evert played a superb match against Billie Jean King; and Tracy Austin, aged 14, had a precociously impressive first Wimbledon.

The men's doubles produced the first all-Australian final since 1970. The winners, Ross Case and Geoff Masters (runners up last year), had previously beaten Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan in one of the most spectacular and thrilling matches of the championships. Hewitt and Miss Stevens put the *stamp on* a good Wimbledon for South Africa by winning the mixed doubles.

For the second successive year Lesley Charles and Susan Mappin of Britain defied the *seedings* by reaching the semi-final round of the women's doubles. The winners were Helen Cawley, formerly Miss Gourlay, and Joanne Russell of Florida. Mrs Cawley, a Tasmanian of Scottish-Irish blood, has been competing at Wimbledon since 1966. This is the first title she *has won there*. Married in January, she will remember 1977 as a good year.

What really mattered on Saturday was the eventually mighty struggle in which Borg beat Connors 3—6, 6—2, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4 in three hours and 13 minutes. Smoke rose from the crowd. Thin clouds of dust rose from the worn, dry court. It was like looking down on a battlefield. There were many great shots: among them *running* forehands and a backhand down the line from Connors and, from Borg, a blazing backhand winner played off a smash and then an equally violent half-volleyed forehand down the line. There were delightful forecourt exchanges, too. After one such, all angles and quick reactions, even the great Manuel Santana leapt to his feet.

Connors had not been [illegible] best. Predictably he [illegible] game for the final, but [illegible] quite maintain the level he [illegible] He was going well when [illegible] the first set [illegible] away a four break points in the [illegible] game of the second set. But [illegible] games later a loose ball [illegible] him his own service.

Borg was now swinging [illegible] eight successive games. [illegible] Swede had adjusted his tactics [illegible] was hitting deeper, offering [illegible] him no angles, and making [illegible] generate his own pace. T[illegible] was not coming on to Co[illegible] racket as fast as he liked. He made many errors. Borg sometimes delayed his [illegible] long enough to catch [illegible] moving the wrong way.

Both were now playing [illegible] less as their previous fo[illegible] suggested they would. [illegible] fourth set Borg had two points for 5—4 and was [illegible] home. But he was more [illegible] to gaining strokes than [illegible] cising it. He said later [illegible] had never been so tired on [illegible] court [illegible]. Meantime Co[illegible] taking 15-20 seconds over his [illegible] between service points, wa[illegible] ing his heart out once the [illegible] were in progress. A perf[illegible] gave him the fourth set, [illegible] came a *stirring finish*.

In the fifth set Borg h[illegible] points for a 5—0 lead. Bu[illegible] nors began to play like a [illegible] wind. *His presence dominat*[illegible] sunny arena. He drove [illegible] from 0—4 to 4—all, rocking [illegible] back on his heels. Such [illegible] covery at such a time dr[illegible] man's body and mind. Co[illegible] serving, stood at 15—love, f[illegible] feeling that the worst was [illegible] Then, *out of the blue*, ca[illegible] second double-fault of the [illegible] Connors did not score a [illegible] point. Borg somehow sum[illegible] his resources for a last irre[illegible] *show of authority, hitting* winners to swell the inco[illegible] three more errors from Co[illegible]

What an exciting clima[illegible] was. *In a sense*, this cen[illegible] Wimbledon ended as it had b[illegible] with a parade of champions [illegible] time, Connors was one of [illegible]

Attendances at new peaks

New daily attendance r[illegible] have been set up on five [illegible] 12 days during Wimbl[illegible] centenary championships. [illegible] new biggest daily gate—set [illegible] first Wednesday—now stan[illegible] 37,389 and there were si[illegible] increases for the first Thu[illegible] and the Tuesday, Wednesday [illegible] Thursday of the second wee[illegible]

Wimbledon's overall atten[illegible] was 336,207 which fell just [illegible] of the 1975 record aggregat[illegible] 338,951. But that was an un[illegible] year when, because of [illegible] weather, play began on se[illegible] days at *noon* and attracte[illegible] larger roving crowd.

Final results and prize money

Men's singles
*B. Borg (Sweden) £15,000 beat J. Connors (US) £8,000, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4.

Men's doubles
R. Case and G. Masters (Australia) £6,000 beat J. Alexander and P. Dent (Australia) £5,000, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 8—9, 6—4.

Mixed doubles
R. A. J. Hewitt and Miss G. R. Stephens (SA) £3,000 beat *F. D. McMillan (SA) and Miss Stove £1,500, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Men's plate
M. C. Riessen (US) £900 beat G. E. Reid (US) £600, 6—4, 5—7, 9—7.

Junior boys
V. A. W. Van Winitsky (US) beat T. E. Teltscher (US), 6—1, 1—6, 8—6.

Women's singles
*Miss S. V. Wade (GB) £13[illegible] beat Miss B. F. Stove (Netherlands) £7,000, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Women's doubles
Mrs R. L. Cawley (Australia) Miss J. C. Russell (US) £5,200 *Miss M. Navratilova (Czechoslovakia) and Miss B. Stove (Netherlands) £2,600, 6—3, 6—3.

Women's plate
Miss Y. Vermaak (SA) £720 [illegible] Miss S. Mappin (GB) £480.

Junior girls
Miss L. Antonoplis (US) beat M. Louie (US), 7—5, 6—1.

Veterans doubles
S. Davidson (Sweden) and T. [illegible] (Denmark) £1,500 beat R. N. Ha[illegible] (Australia) and E. V. Seixas £800, 8—6, 6—4.

Rowing

National eight led in by Huskies

By Jim Railton

It was predictable but fitting in Jubilee year that British crews should take most of the trophies in yesterday's finals of Henley Royal Regatta. Great Britain took seven of the 12 trophies in which overseas competitors took part and added another with St Edward's *winning* the Special Race for Schools, which is a domestic event. The sun shone gloriously for the last two days of the Royal Regatta, and perhaps the only cloud on the horizon was the defeat of the British national eight in the Grand by a university crew from the west coast of United States. But the Grand—the Royal Regatta's principal event—proved to be the most exciting competition of the week, and one to savour and remember.

Saturday's semi-final rounds of the Grand whetted the appetite. The *national eight*, Leander-Thames Tradesmen, put Cornell University out of the competition by just a quarter of a length after leading by clear water early on. The enclosures were brought to their feet yet again when Washington University stifled the ambitious Irish Police eight by just half a length. So all was set for a classic dual in yesterday's hot mid-afternoon sun.

The drama, however, was almost played out on land after a foot-stretcher was found fractured at *the start in the British boat*. The crews dragged themselves back to the boat tent to prepare themselves mentally once again for the strife to come. Frantically the British national coach, Christopher Blackwall, searched for a replacement stretcher with an ultimatum to be back at the start in three hours time, with the boat repaired or with his crew in another shell or forfeit the race.

Fortunately, after some frantic activity a spare was *eventually* found for the West German plastic shell which carried the British eight to their silver medal in the Montreal Olympic regatta.

The new British national eight appeared almost miniature compared with the tall, rangy athletes from Seattle—the "Huskies". "Over here you talk only of pounds, back home we talk of height and pounds when we select our oarsmen, and we dig some of them out from the mountains", said Dick Erickson, the Washington coach. Three seconds under six and a half minutes after the start it was the shrieks of the Washington crew that rent the air.

The American university eight led from start to finish, gaining half a length within two *minutes* and despite attack after attack by the British eight, Washington resisted throughout and underrating Leander-Thames Tradesmen lengthened out to a one-length *win*. In some ways it was a surprise victory. After all a national crew should not be beaten by a university eight. Washington *University's greatest danger* yesterday was to their own lives and limbs when each member of the crew jumped off Henley Bridge with a husky shriek to end their day.

Four other trophies travelled overseas. The Irish Police—Garda Siochana—were untroubled by a troubled crew in Thames Tradesmen, to take the first victory of the day in the Prince Philip.

Trinity College, Dublin, gave Ireland *a second victory carrying* off the Ladies' Plate—their last victory in this event was 102 years ago. The Irish ended the day too, with Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, handing over the trophies to the lucky 13 recipients. Lord Killanin's last visit to Henley *Royal Regatta* was as a spectator in a punt 31 years ago.

Washington University's spare men carried off the Visitors' for United States second victory and the giant-sized schoolboys from Ridley College, Canada, took the Princess Elizabeth. Ridley with almost a 2st advantage were pushed hard, however, by Eton in the semi-final rounds and Hampton yesterday. The *Canadians* ca[illegible] two oarsmen on board who st[illegible] rowing 12 weeks ago!

Poor Jim Dietz, of United St[illegible] has visited Henley five time[illegible] search of the Diamonds and [illegible] have to return to achieve this [illegible] bition. Dietz gave all he had. [illegible] American sculler led for t[illegible] quarters of a mile but could n[illegible] get away. Britain's Tim Cr[illegible] struck along the enclosures s[illegible] ing impressively and power[illegible] glided across the line almost [illegible] lengths ahead.

Other principal trophy win[illegible] Great Britain were Hart [illegible] Baillieu *in the Double Sc*[illegible] Clark and Roberts in the S[illegible] Goblets' and London Rowing C[illegible] who without any opponents, r[illegible] over for the Stewards.

Two surprises of the day [illegible] the defeat of the local Henley [illegible] by the Tideway Scullers in [illegible] Britannia, while City O[illegible] *glided* quietly through the co[illegible] tition almost unnoticed to [illegible] the Wyfolds at the expense of [illegible] more fancied London Univer[illegible] Britain's lightweight *four des*[illegible] for next August's world cham[illegible] ships. One of the most impre[illegible] crews to the regatta was the [illegible] don lightweight eight, who [illegible] take the world gold me[illegible] Amsterdam. London impre[illegible] with their racing vitality to [illegible] neither London University in [illegible] *semi-final* round nor Leand[illegible] the final clash of the Th[illegible] could find the answers.

Yesterday's Henley results

Special Race for Schools
Semi-final round: St Edward's School beat Westminster School by 3l in 4min 48sec. Ridley College beat Eton College by 3l in 4min 50sec. Final: St Edward's beat Radley College by 2l in 4min 58sec.

Wyfold Cup
Semi-finals: City Orient beat Molesey by 3½l in 7min 33sec. London University beat California University by ¾l in 7min 34sec. Final: City Orient beat London University by 2l in 7min 15sec.

Thames Cup
Semi-final round: Leander beat Kingston by 1½l in 6min 50sec. London RC beat London University by 1¾l in 6min 47sec. Final: London RC beat Leander by 2½l in 6min 37sec.

Visitors' Cup
Final: Washington University beat Lady Margaret BC easily.

Stewards' Cup
FINAL: *London RC* rowed over in 7min 24sec.

Grand Challenge Cup
FINAL: Washington University beat Leander and Thames Tradesmen by 1l in 6min 27sec.

Britannia Cup
FINAL: Tideway Scullers beat [illegible] by 2½l in 7min 28sec.

Silver Goblets
FINAL: J. Clark and J. Ro[illegible] (Thames Tradesmen) beat [illegible] Hospital and London RC by [illegible] 7min 54 sec.

Prince Philip Cup
FINAL: Garda Siochana beat Tha[illegible] Tradesmen by 2½l in 7min 38sec.

Ladies Plate
FINAL: Trinity College, Dublin [illegible] Pembroke College, Cambridge by [illegible] in 6min 53sec.

Diamond Sculls
FINAL: T. J. Crooks (Leander) [illegible] J. W. Dietz (New York AC) by [illegible] in 8min 11sec.

Princess Elizabeth Cup
Final: Ridley College, Canada, [illegible] Hampton School by 1l in 6min 53[illegible]

Double sculls
Final: M. J. Hart and C. L. Bail[illegible] (Leander) beat R. G. Stone and C. Wood (Harvard University) easily 7min 20sec.

Japanese keep titles

Tokyo, July 3.—Japan retained all six titles in the second International Karate Amateur Federation championships which ended at the Budokan here today.—Reuter.

Croquet

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON: Handicap Singles: Swiss: 1, W. A. Scarr, 6Spts; 2, H. Belton, 4½; Mrs M. J. Goode, 3½. Knockout: Group "Y": Winner, C. J. Waller. Group "Z": Winner, B. G. Parry. Group "X": Winner, Dr W. R. Bucknall. Handicap doubles: K. Schofield and Mrs R. S. Stevens.

British javelin record

Düsseldorf, July 3.—Tes[illegible] Sanderson set a British women[illegible] javelin record when she thr[illegible] 186ft 4in at the internation[illegible] athletics meeting here.

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SPORT

Motor racing

Slow start keeps Andretti behind for all but the last half lap

From John Blunden
Dijon, July 3

Mario Andretti, who ran out of fuel while leading the Swedish Grand Prix two weeks ago, found sweet revenge on the Dijon-Prenois circuit this afternoon. For seventy-nine laps and a half of the 80-lap French Grand Prix he had to watch the tail of John Watson's Brabham-Alfa Romeo which had led the race from the fifth lap. Then, just when it looked as though his sustained effort to pass the Ulsterman was doomed to failure, the Brabham suddenly faltered coming out of a left-hand bend on the back of the circuit. The John Player special was alongside in a flash, and after rubbing tyres round the next two bends Andretti forged ahead to score a victory which even surprised the Lotus chief, Colin Chapman.

Poor Watson, who has worked so hard to score a victory for the Martini-Brabham team since joining them at the beginning of this year, crossed the line with his engine drained of fuel, and he abandoned his car at the side of the circuit after an impressive drive from the second row of the starting grid.

Andretti had qualified for pole position on the grid, but he threw away his advantage at the start by getting so much wheel-spin that he was almost hit up the rear by his team-mate, Gunnar Nilsson. "I really will have to get Colin to give me some starting lessons", he said jokingly after a victory which has taken him into joint second place in the world championship one point behind Nicky Lauda, the new leader, who finished fifth today, and equal with Jody Scheckter. Scheckter suffered a return of the fuel-feed trouble which plagued him during practice, and eventually he was nudged off the track by an unsuspecting Regazzoni as his Wolf suddenly slowed.

After an impressive return to competitiveness during practice, James Hunt, driving the latest Marlboro McLaren-M26, with one of the new experimental Ford engines in the back, took the lead at the start and although he soon had to give away to Watson, and then lost second place to Andretti on lap 17, he was comfortably able to outpace the remainder of the 22-car field and ran a lonely third to the finish.

Nilsson, who ran his car with less wing angle than the winner, had to work extremely hard, sandwiched in between Laffite and Lauda, for much of the race. Then at threequarters distance, he found a path past the Ligier, which spun shortly afterwards and dropped well down the field after a quick pit stop. Nilsson then spent the last 20 laps holding off a sustained challenge by Lauda, who was the last driver not to be lapped by the leader. Reutemann, who finished sixth, found himself a lap behind the leader four laps from the end and was given a busy time withstanding a strong race-long attack from Regazzoni's Ensign.

There was a rush of early retirement—Jarier, Purley and Patrese all abandoned out on the circuit within the first six laps, *then Depailler followed them on* lap 21 after being nudged by Stuck, and Merzario abandoned at the pits after 27 laps. Peterson, with tyre trouble, and Ian Scheckter, with a damaged nose-cone, were also frequent pit visitors and Mass had an early stop which put him out of contention.

Inevitably the battle for the lead was the centrepoint of the race. To lead for so long and then fail to win is a bitter disappointment for any racing driver, but John Watson's day will surely come—perhaps within the next two weeks at Silverstone.

Today was only the second time that the French Grand Prix has been held at Dijon-Prenois; it was also almost certainly the last, for the failure of the circuit management to provide the standard of facilities demanded of a grand prix organizer today means that the CSI, the sport's ruling body, has decided this weekend that future French Grands Prix will take place at Paul Ricard in Provence, "for the foreseeable future". A pity, because with a little more cooperation here Dijon could have become an attractive second course for this race in alternate years.

Meanwhile the closeness of the championship battle, with Lauda, Scheckter, Andretti and Reutemann all within five points, has provided the best possible prelude to Britain's premier motor race.

RESULT: 1, M. Andretti (JPS Lotus-Ford), 80 laps, 1hr 39min 40.13sec (113.715 mph); 2, J. Watson (Brabham-Alfa Romeo), 1:39.41.68; 3, J. Hunt (McLaren-Ford), 1:40:14.00; 4, G. Nilsson (JPS Lotus-Ford), 1:40:31.31; 5, N. Lauda (Ferrari), 1:40:54.53; 6, C. Reutemann (Ferrari), 79 laps; 7, C. Regazzoni (Ensign-Ford), 79 laps; 8, J. Laffite (Ligier-Matra), 78 laps; 9, J. Mass (McLaren-Ford), 78 laps; 10, R. Keegan (Hesketh-Ford), 78 laps; 11, E. Fittipaldi (Fittipaldi-Ford), 77 laps; 12, R. Peterson (Tyrrell-Ford), 77 laps; 13, V. Brambilla (Surtees-Ford), 77 laps.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Lauda, 33 pts; 2 equal, J. Scheckter and Andretti, 32 pts; 4, Reutemann 28 pts; 5, Nilsson, 16 pts; 6, Mass, 14 pts; 7, Hunt, 13 pts; 8, Depailler, 10 pts; 9 equal, Laffite and Watson, 9 pts; 11, E. Fittipaldi, 8 pts; 12, Pace, 6 pts (deceased); 13, Peterson, 4 pts; 14 equal, Jones and Brambilla, 3 pts; 16, Stuck, 2 pts; 17 equal, Regazzoni, Zorzi and Jarier, 1 pt.

Mario Andretti with his rewards for patience.

Athletics

British club put up best performance to date

Wolverhampton and Bilston, the one club, fought a magnificent battle on the second day of the European Clubs Cup Final, finishing in third place with 644 points—the highest position achieved by a British club in the three years of the competition. The winners were the German champions, Wattenschein, who scored 760½ points to finish in front of Racing Club de France.

One of Wolverhampton's main successes was achieved by Gary Cook, who won the 800 metres in a personal best time of 1min 47.75sec. Glen Cohen took the 400 metres in 46.67sec and the Wolverhampton team of Neil Jackson, Cook, Joe Chivers and Cohen clocked 3min 9.42sec in winning the 4 x 400 metres relay.

Peter Kelly ran 51.25sec in the 400 metres hurdles final, the fastest by a British athlete this year. He took third place behind Jose Carvalho, of Portugal, whose 50.06sec won him the trophy for the best track performance.

In the triple jump, Wolverhampton's Keith Connor reached 16.33 metres (53ft 7in), also the best by a British athlete this year, but was beaten by Janos Hegedis, of Yugoslavia, who was three and a half inches better.

Winners on two days

Saturday

100m: L. Sainte Rose (France), 10.67sec. 1,500m: F. Mamede (Portugal), 3min 44.9sec. 10,000m: A. Simoes (Portugal), 29:46.97. 3,000m steeplechase: E. Poschman (West Germany), 8:46.21. Hammer: J. Whitehead (Wolverhampton), 65.84m. High jump: A. Schneider (West Germany), 2.15m. Long jump: J. Rousseau (France), 7.33m. 4 x 100 relay: West Germany, 40.06sec.

Yesterday

Hammer, B final: K. H. Riehm (W Germany), 73.50m. High jump, B final: P. Gavrilovic (Yugoslavia), 2.06m. Triple jump: U. Cowling (West Germany), 15.07m. Discus B final: P. Chabrier (France), 55.86m. 5,000m: A. Simoes (Portugal), 13:57.53. 400m hurdles: J. Carvalho (Portugal), 50.06sec. 400m: G. Cohen (Wolverhampton), 46.67sec. 200m: J. Arame (France), 21.15sec. Pole vault (B): E. Mohr (West Germany), 5.20m. Triple Jump (A) final: J. Hegedis (Yugoslavia), 16.42m. Shot Putt (A) final: I. Ivancic (Yugoslavia), 18.72m. Javelin (A) final: M. Bessinger (West Germany), 83.62m. 800m: G. Cook (Wolverhampton and Bilston), 1:47.75. 110m hurdles: S. Liani (Italy), 13.93sec. 4 x 400 metres (A) final: Wolverhampton, 3min 9.42sec. 4 x 400 metres (B) final: Yugoslavia, 3:14.4. Match result: 1, T. V. Wattenscheid (West Germany) 760½; 2, Racing Club de France 680; 3, Wolverhampton and Bilston 644; 4, Belgrade (Yugoslavia), 555; 5, Sporting Club de Portugal, 507; 6, Vallehermoso (Spain), 439½. 100 Men's Invitation Race (A): 1, P. Volmre (West Germany), 11.21sec. Race (B): R. Walters (GB) 11.55sec. 1,500m Invitation: 1, J. Campos (Portugal) 3:47.0.

Double family success at Crystal Palace

By Cliff Temple
Athletics Correspondent

The United Kingdom 800 metres champion, Lesley Kiernan and her younger sister, Denise, from Hornchurch, in Essex, enjoyed a double family success on the second day of the Southern Women's AAA championships at Crystal Palace yesterday.

Lesley, who was back in action after a week of training missed because of bronchitis, knocked nearly a full second off her best time for 400 metres when she took the silver medal in that event in 54.3sec, just behind fellow international Gladys McCormack. If the race had been 25 metres longer, Miss Kiernan would surely have caused an upset by defeating Mrs McCormack, who started off fast but lost a lot of ground to her swift finishing rival in the home straight, winning by just a stride in 54.2sec.

Yesterday

100 METRES: H. Hunte (Haringey and Southgate AC) 11.7sec. 400 METRES: G. McCormack (Essex Ladies) 54.2sec. 800 METRES: C. Boxer (Aldershot and Farnham District AC) 2min 4.?sec. HIGH JUMP: A. Gilson (Bournemouth AC) 5ft 9in. LONG JUMP: Longdon (Essex Ladies) 20ft 4½in. SHOT: J. Oaks (Croydon Harriers) 50ft 4in. DISCUS: J. Thompson (Bracknell AC) 164ft 11in.

Yachting

Two extremes cause withdrawals

By John Nicholls

Sir Maurice Laing's Loujaine repeated her success of last year when she finished first on corrected time in class one of the Morgan Cup yachting race at Gosport yesterday. There is a good chance that she will win the race overall as well, for few boats had completed the course by last night, and as the hours passed by, so the chances diminished of anyone else beating her on handicap. In ideal conditions, all the competing yachts would have finished by midday yesterday but conditions were far from ideal, and it looked as if many crews would spend a third night at sea.

When the race started on Friday evening, the wind was blowing about force six, and the prospects were for a fast, if uncomfortable, race. It was probably the prospect of a wet ride that caused so many of the entries to drop out, only 83 of the 120 boats entered came to the starting line. Several more retired during the race, because there was then, ironically, too little wind.

It began to go light soon after the start, which was a reach to the Nab Tower. After rounding the Nab, the fleet had a close-hauled leg to Le Havre, where the wind and tide together caused the first of a series of place changes. War Baby (Warren Brown) and Gitana VI (E. de Rothschild), the two largest yachts in the fleet, led across the Channel to Brighton, with the breeze now from the north-east.

At Brighton, the wind died altogether, and War Baby, in the lead, was swept by the tide the wrong side of the mark. Later, she retired, leaving Gitana at the head of the fleet after she had made a better approach to the mark. Loujaine was about ninth at Brighton, where she arrived at 7.30 on Saturday evening. After then, the race developed into a slow procession, with progress for most boats being made only in the periods of favourable tide.

MORGAN CUP: Class I: Loujaine (Sir M. Laing), 43-00-48; 2, Marionette (C. Dunning), 43-25-01; 3, Brother Cup (E. Juer), 46-04-30. Class II: 1, Uin-na-Mara (H. Ross, Hong Kong), 45-41-57; 2, Revolution (J. Fabry, France), 44-04-16; 3, Iorana III (W. Denzel, Austria), 45-10-15. Class III: 1, Winsome Blue (D. May), 44-31-35; (only one finished so far).

Plain sailing for the US champion

By a Special Correspondent

Some yachting pundits aver that a keel boat weighing more than 3,000lb cannot plane, but they might change their minds if they had seen the Etchells 22 Pinnochio winning the Mushroom Corinthian Yacht Club Race of Clyde Week at 14 knots. Under mainsail and spinnaker of 400 sq ft she held a mile long plane to the finishing line.

That was in a southwester of 20 knots but yesterday, in sunshine and a gentler breeze, Pinnochio did the same again, so that Mrs Timothea Larr, the American women's champion in the Etchells showed the racing mettle of the American visitors.

ROYAL NORTHERN YACHT CLUB: International Etchells: 1, Pinnochio (Mr and Mrs B. R. Larr, USA); 2, Supercramp (D. Lyons and R. Lang); 3, Sanetchella (J. G. McLaren); 4, Shamal (D. J. G. Scott and J. G. Thomson).

INTERNATIONAL SOLING: 1, Staccato (G. M. Watson); 2, Polly (R. J. MacDougall); 3, Skagerrak (W. D. Dawson).

INTERNATIONAL DRAGON: 1, Mahjong (W. B. McFor); 2, Crackerjack (O. S. Roberts); 3, Jasmin (S. N. Mackinnon).

FLYING FIFTEEN: 1, Final Spark (J. T. P. Brownrigg); 2, Fluky (R. W. Park); 3, Swifft (J. L. Somerville); 4, Marbella (A. Ross).

PIPER: 1, Stormpiper (J. R. Gibb); 2, Sayonara (I. S. Murray); 3, Pan (J. D. Budgen); 4, Pythagoras (R. Clarkson); 5, Pinisrella (D. S. Arthur).

LOCH LONG: 1, Joes (T. R. Wade); 2, Zillah (R. A. MacGrowther); 3, Cariad (D. Macdonald).

GARELOCH: 1, Zoe (P. J. Cocks).

MUSHROOM CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB: International Etchells: 1, Pinnochio (B. R. Larr, US); 2, Shamal (D. J. G. J. Scott and J. C. Thomson, Scotland).

INTERNATIONAL DRAGON: 1, Crackerjack (O. S. Roberts); 2, Meteor (T. J. Henderson).

FLYING FIFTEEN: 1, Final Spark (J. T. P. Brownrigg).

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Combined Services meeting: Royal Navy: General's Cup, Air Command, 973; Portsmouth, 963; ...

... Domoisen, Cpl P. Finn, LRGJ, 160. tie 160, second tie to be shot: 3, Lt J. A. M. Graham, Scots Infantry Depot, 160, tie 150; 5, 1, F. P. O'Reilly, SASC, 160, tie 130. Leading score: Cpl Mane, 130 Highlanders, and Capt Domoisen, ... 507: Private ...

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 5, Detroit Tigers 4; Toronto Blue Jays 10, Texas Rangers 7; Chicago White Sox 13, Minnesota Twins 8; Kansas City Royals 1, Cleveland ...

Show jumping

Racing

O'Brien's equine army sweeps onwards

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

After I had visited Vincent O'Brien's stables at Ballydoyle, near Cashel in co Tipperary, this spring, I wrote that he appeared to have the strongest all-round hand that he has ever had. By winning the Eclipse Stakes for him at Sandown Park on Saturday the American bred three-year-old, Artaius, gave further proof of that.

Unless I am much mistaken we will see further evidence of that strength at Newmarket this week when O'Brien will have four runners. Three of them, Turkish Treasure, Leonato and Kolymsky, are all due to run tomorrow in the Cherry Hinton Stakes, the Prince of Wales's Stakes and the Plantation Maiden Stakes, respectively.

Until yesterday it was generally thought that the flying grey Godswalk would be the fourth member of O'Brien's raiding party and that he would try to add the July Cup on Thursday to his impressive list of achievements. But Godswalk is suffering from a slight blood disorder and Marinsky will be sent in his place. There is still plenty of time for Godswalk to be right for the William Hill Sprint Championship at York in August.

Unquestionably a horse of great ability, but unfortunately a horse of dubious temperament Marinsky will, however, be racing over what could be his ideal distance. At Royal Ascot he showed great speed in the St James's Palace Stakes and appeared to have the prize in his pocket two furlongs from home. But on the rain-drenched ground he could not sustain that effort towards the end and he was caught and passed by Don in the last 50 yards. Over only six furlongs Marinsky could be extremely hard to catch. If he does manage to win the July Cup he will emulate his half brother, Thatch.

At Sandown Park on Saturday Artaius put up a fine performance for a three-year-old, or for any horse for that matter, when he won the Eclipse Stakes. His success was remarkable for two reasons. First he broke the course record and second he did it the hard way, leading from start to finish in what was only the fifth race of his life. Artaius has clearly improved in leaps and bounds during the past two months. According to O'Brien he is also infinitely more at ease racing on dry ground like so many horses that have been sired by Round Table. He was certainly in his element on Saturday.

Without wishing either to make excuses or detract from the winner's performance, Henry Cecil said afterwards that Lucky Wednesday would have been much happier if there had been more give underfoot. As it was he still covered himself with glory in defeat. He never gave up and ran a wonderfully game race even though fundamentally he was fighting a losing battle all the way up the straight.

Together Artaius and Lucky Wednesday dominated the race, which has been often dominated by front runners in the past. Knowing that his horse got a mile and a half well in the French Derby Lester Piggott set out to make every post a winning post on Artaius and make telling use of his stamina. And how well he succeeded. Riding Lucky Wednesday Joe Mercer never let Piggott out of his sights for one second and shadowed Artaius all the way. But try as he did Lucky Wednesday could never quite get to grips with the leader in the straight.

Mercer's sensible approach was a direct contrast to the way that Maurice Philipperon handled the French challenger, Arctic Tern. He rode this chestnut by Sea Bird II as if he was sitting on the mighty Sea Bird himself instead of just being on a less distinguished son of the great horse. He was still last passing the railway station and all in all gave the leaders much too much rope.

Geoffrey Lewis said that Tachypous had given him the distinct impression that he was no longer in love with racing and Freeze the Secret's performance did not say much for the best three-year-old fillies in training. On the other hand, Artaius was a fine advertisement for the colts. With this victory under his belt the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup, which is run at York in August is the natural next step especially if The Minstrel goes for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot.

Talking about The Minstrel O'Brien told me: "He must be a tough nut because he did not turn a hair after the Irish Derby and he has come out of that race really well." Elaborating on his plans still further O'Brien added that he had decided to train his other good colt, Alleged, for the St Leger and that he would run before then in England in either the Gordon Stakes at Goodwood or the Voltigeur Stakes at York.

Disappointed as they obviously were not to win the big race, Cecil and Mercer did at least win the Anniversary Handicap with Aliante and the Paddock Maiden Stakes with His Lordship. Watching Aliante run away with his race it was difficult to imagine how he could have been beaten in the Royal Hunt Cup let alone finish only eighth. My feeling is that Mercer gave him an infinitely better ride on Saturday than Dettori had done at Ascot.

By winning the Star Stakes Petty *Purse paid a glowing tribute to* Amaranda, the brilliantly quick filly who had beaten her pointless by six lengths in the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot.

STATE OF GOING (official): Edinburgh: Good to firm. Wolverhampton: Good to firm. Pontefract: Firm. Windsor: Good to firm. Newmarket (tomorrow): Good. Warwick (tomorrow): mile and under, good: remainder good to firm. Lanark (tomorrow): Firm

Exceller lifts winnings to £300,000

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, July 3

Nelson Bunker Hunt's Exceller won today's Grand Prix de St-Cloud in the hands of Freddie Head, who can thank Gerard Dubroeucq for choosing to ride the other Hunt runner, Diagramatic. Second came the much improved Riboboy, who was followed past the post by Iron Duke, Crow, Meneval and Tip Moss.

Francois Mathet, when asked if Exceller would next appear in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot on July 23, replied: "I want to see how the horse is after today. Also I have a three-year-old engaged who won the Prix du Jockey Club and it is possible he may go." The horse he was talking about was the Baron Guy de Rothschild's Crystal Palace.

Aage Paus, the Norwegian born trainer, was well pleased with Simon Weinstock's Riboboy, who has been a different character since coming to France. Paus thinks it quite probable that Riboboy will also be going to Ascot. The same race will also be the next likely target for Crow. I did not feel that Yves Saint-Martin rode the colt well today and he certainly could have been closer than fourth if it had not been for his jockey's waiting tactics and interference from Diagramatic in the straight.

Lester Piggott had Meneval perfectly placed to take the race in the straight. The English jockey told me later, however, that Meneval hated the ground and must in future be raced on a *softer surface to show his best.*

The only absentee from the published card was Paint The Town, who dislikes the firm ground that prevailed at St-Cloud today. Bill Pyers and Citoyen were soon to be seen in the lead when the Grand Prix started and after two furlongs of the race they were followed by Riboboy, Iron Duke, Olantengy and Meneval, with Exceller and Crow at the tail of the field.

Citoyen took his opponents down the back straight at a great gallop. Riboboy was still holding second position and then came Iron Duke, Meneval and Olantengy. When they reached the straight, some two and a half furlongs from home, Citoyen began to fade, leaving Riboboy, Meneval and Iron Duke at the head of affairs. A furlong from home Iron Duke, on the rails, was being challenged by Exceller, who Freddie Head had moved up from the rear of the field. In the final stages Exceller held on from Riboboy in the centre and Iron Duke with a neck to spare at the post.

The time was the best recorded for the Grand Prix since the war. Exceller, whom Mr Hunt's associate, Ted Curtain, purchased for just $25,000 at the Keeneland Sales of 1974, has now won three group one races and nearly £300,000 in prize money. The colt also gave Mr Hunt his second success in the Grand Prix de St-Cloud, Dahlia having won the event in 1974, and Freddie Head, successful on Riverqueen in 1976, his second consecutive victory.

Solicitor paid a great compliment to Lightning—whose next race will be the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup at York—by winning the Prix Daphnis at Evry yesterday. The colt, who has never been out of the first two in 15 racecourse appearances, held off Smoggy in the straight. Third place was taken by Pas de Deux.

One certain French-trained horse for Newmarket next week is Robert Sangster's River Dane. The filly will contest the Child Stakes on Thursday and should run really well provided the going is on the firm side.

Evry, Saturday

PRIX DAPHNIS (Group III: 3-y-o colts £?,500: 1m 1f)

Solicitor, b c, by Emerson—Ursula (Marquise de Moratalla), 9-2 ... A. Lequeux 1

Smoggy, b c, by Run the Gantlet—Loose Cover (J. Wertheimer), 9-0 ... F. Head 2

Pas de Deux, ch c, by Nijinsky—So Chic (D. Phipps), 9-3 ... P. Paquet 3

ALSO RAN: Balsamo (4th), Rostov, Iuno de Pris, Mirkash, President.

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 4.10 francs; places, 1.50, 1.60, 1.90. M. Clement. ?l, ?l. 1min 52.7sec.

St-Cloud yesterday

GRAND PRIX DE ST-CLOUD (Group I: £70,423: 1m 4f)

Exceller, b c, by Vaguely Noble—Too Bald (N. B. Hunt), 4-9-8 ... F. Head 1

Riboboy, b c, by Ribot—Slapton Sands (S. Weinstock), 4-9-8 ... A. Gilbert 2

Iron Duke, b c, by Sicambre—Insulaire (G. Tournier), 4-9-8 ... H. Samani 3

ALSO RAN: Crow (4th), Meneval, Tip Moss, Citoyen, Diagramatic, Lanunelle, Olantengy.

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 2.20 francs; places, 3.70, 7.70, 5.30. F. Mathet. Nk, ?l. 2min 32.6sec.

Piggott rides again

Emboss will again be ridden by Lester Piggott when he tries for his sixth win from as many starts in Wednesday's July Stakes at Newmarket.

Windsor programme

6.45 ALBANY STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £913: 5f)

1 4 Alcinea, D. Sasse, 8-11 ... M. Johnston 6
2 Acaba, H. Candy, 8-11 ... P. Waldron 10
3 Ardent Runner, D. Kent, 8-11 ... B. Rouse 8
4 Blue Kingsmill, Doug Smith, 8-11 ... J. Mercer 2
5 Canyon Ride, I. Balding, 8-11 ... W. Carson 17
11 00004 Divine Glider, M. Haynes, 8-11 ... B. Jago 1
12 0 Greek Wonder, R. Hannon, 8-11 ... F. Durr 14
17 0 Klaronette, M. Smyly, 8-11 ... P. Cook 5
13 0 Lady of Man, A. Johnson, 8-11 ... B. Taylor 4
21 Ma Famille, R. Vibert, 8-11 ... I. Johnson 7

7.10 CLAREMONT HANDICAP (£440: 1m 70yd)

7.35 BEAUMONT HANDICAP (£1,618: 1m 3f 150yd)

8.5 CAMPERDOWN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,143: 6f)

8.35 ALMA HANDICAP (3-y-o: £921: 6f)

9.5 GARFIELD STAKES (3-y-o: £745: 1¼m 22yd)

* Doubtful runner.

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.45 Alcinea. 7.10 United. 7.35 Pledge. 8.5 St Jills. 8.35 Balante. 9.5 Body Blow.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Blue Kingsmill. 7.35 Lorelene. 8.35 Cruising.

Pontefract programme

2.45 WRAGBY STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £671: 5f)

2 002 Bongala, J. Hardy, 8-11 ... C. Moss 7
6 0 Cleantis, R. Houghton, 8-11 ... J. Reid 13
7 00 Crayford Majority, S. Supple, 8-11 ... E. Eldin 5
11 02 Genesta (B), W. Haigh, 8-11 ... C. Dwyer 4
12 0 Good Form, M. H. Easterby, 8-11 ... T. O'Ryan 5 8
13 023 Holloway Queen, J. Winter, 8-11 ... E. Hide 3
16 0 Liccannor Lady, W. Gray, 8-11 ... E. Apter 9
17 30 Lucky Shamrock, H. Cecil, 8-11 ... J. Mercer 11
18 - Maid of Cavendish, S. Norton, 8-11 ... M. Wood 7 6
19 0 On The Wagon, W. Hastings-Bass, 8-11 ... M. Thomas 15
20 44 Princely Girl, S. Wainwright, 8-11 ... S. Webster 5 6
22 Sindy Sue, F. Wiles, 8-11 ... D. Nicholls 5 15
23 0 Soline, M. H. Easterby, 8-11 ... M. Birch 10
25 0 Temple Dancer, J. Hindley, 8-11 ... A. Kimberley 1
26 Wild Justice, E. Weymes, 8-11 ... G. Duffield 12

7-2 Lucky Shamrock, 4-1 Princely Girl, 5-1 Cleantis, 11-2 Temple Dancer, 7-1 Holloway Queen, 8-1 Genesta, 10-1 Bongala, 12-1 On The Wagon, 14-1 others.

3.15 SMEATON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £443: 1¼m)

2 0-000 Baroncino (B), S. Supple, 8-13 ... K. Supple 7 1
3 1200-00 Bushy Pieces (B), M. Prescott 8-13 ... G. Duffield 8
7 000204 Boucher Garcon (B), S. Norton, 8-5 ... M. Wood 7 7
8 00000-0 Cherie Love, T. Craig, 8-1 ... E. Hide 6
9 0000-00 Divers Express, T. Molony, 7-13 ... M. Thomas 4
10 0-00002 Durham Warrior (B), K. Ivory, 7-12 ... M. Birch 3
12 00-4040 Sea Mystery, C. Dingwall, 7-10 ... K. Lewis 9
13 000000 Bargnie Lady (B), M. Naughton, 7-7 ... S. Webster 3 6
14 0000-0 Fleetway, J. Mulhall, 7-0 ... L. Parkes 5

7-4 Boucher Garcon, 3-1 Bushy Pieces, 7-2 Sea Mystery, 5-1 Divers Express, 8-1 Baroncino, 12-1 others

3.45 NORSEMAN LAGER HANDICAP (£1,629: 1m)

1 141210- Court Circus (D), J. Hardy, 7-9-10 ... C. Moss 5
3 00-303d Modern Times (D), G. P.-Gordon, 4-8-11 ... E. Eldin 2
4 111113 Dred Scott (B.C.D), R. Jarvis, 5-8-11 ... M. Thomas 3
5 32-4000 Bigribo (B), V. Cross, 6-8-10 ... E. Hide 6
6 0-00003 Pot Luck (D), T. Marshall, 6-8-10 ... J. Boughton 7 1
10 4314-00 *Outburst, T. Craig, 5-7-7 ... — 5

15-8 Dred Scott, 9-4 Modern Times, 4-1 Bigribo, 11-2 Pot Luck, 8-1 Court Circus

4.15 WENTBRIDGE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,178: 6f)

5 0104 Edgar Hunt, R. Jarvis, 9-2 ... M. Thomas 1
8 02212 Sugar Free, B. Hills, 9-2 ... E. Johnson 2
15 042212 Legal Miss, J. Harris, 8-8 ... C. Moss 6
17 4010 Pansol, T. Fairhurst, 8-8 ... S. Webster 3 3
18 500 Phylico, T. Molony, 8-8 ... E. Eldin 4

6-4 Sugar Free, 3-1 Legal Miss, 4-1 Edgar Hunt, 11-2 Pansol, 8-1 Phylico.

4.45 BROTHERTON HANDICAP (£1,268: 6f)

2 20-0402 Heracles, I. Walker, 4-8-12 ... P. Eddery 3
3 00-0311 Pay Roll (B,D), J. Etherington, 4-8-11 ... E. Hide 1
4 2-40140 Musical Piece (D), B. Hanbury, 5-8-0 ... — 7
6 000203 Prince Murdoc (B), W. O'Gorman, 4-8-5 ... M. Thomas 8
7 030000- Coplow Kate, W. Wharton, 4-8-2 ... W. Wharton 5 5
9 00000- Pearl Mink, W. Guest, 6-7-13 ... E. Apter 6
11 000 Cawkwell Warrior, B. Richmond, 4-7-7 ... C. Moss 2
12 0000- Nashita, J. Mulhall, 4-7-7 ... S. Salmon 4

2-1 Pay Roll, 11-4 Heracles, 7-2 Prince Murdoc, 9-2 Musical Piece, 8-1 Coplow Kate, 16-1 others.

5.15 LEDSTON LUCK STAKES (3-y-o: £1,219: 1m)

2 20-0200 Digitalis, C. Britain, 9-1 ... C. Moss 3
3 2103-03 Cambridge Star, W. O'Gorman, 9-1 ... M. Thomas 5
6 0-1340 *Wild Spring, L. Cumani, 9-1 ... — 6
7 01 High Hills, T. Craig, 8-11 ... E. Hide 2
8 20-241 Bordello (D), P. Walwyn, 8-8 ... P. Eddery 1
12 00-0 Yahab'bi, P. Taylor, 8-6 ... F. Morby 4

5-4 Digitalis, 4-1 Bordello, Cambridge Star, 8-1 Wild Spring, 10-1 High Hills, 16-1 Yahabibi.

* Doubtful runner.

Pontefract selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.45 Lucky Shamrock. 3.15 Bushy Pieces. 3.45 Dred Scott. 4.15 Sugar Free. 4.45 Pay Roll. 5.15 Cambridge Star.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Lucky Shamrock. 3.15 Bushy Pieces. 3.45 Dred Scott. 4.15 Edgar Hunt. 4.45 Heracles. 5.15 Cambridge Star.

Edinburgh programme

2.0 DUNBAR APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o: £599: 5f)

1 3-00001 Welch Soldier, J. Etherington, 9-0 ... B. Hood 6
2 000212 Dancing Song (D), J. Skilling, 8-11 ... N. Troon 7
3 00- C'Est Fini, W. A. Stephenson, 8-7 ... J. Clark 1
5 300-303 Land of Point (B), J. Fitzgerald, 8-7 ... T. Walsh 5
8 0000-00 Getta Fella, G. Robinson, 8-4 ... A. Robinson 5 1
10 Madame Decoy, S. Nesbitt, 8-4 ... A. Crook 2
11 43440-0 Marock Morley, D. Yeoman, 8-4 ... G. Douthwaite 3

7-4 Welch Soldier, 5-2 Dancing Song, 7-2 Land of Point, 6-1 C'Est Fini, 12-1 Marock Morley, 20-1 others.

2.30 LE GARCON D'OR HANDICAP (£874: 5f)

3.0 FORTH ROAD BRIDGE HANDICAP (£846: 1m 7f)

3.30 NEWBATTLE HANDICAP (£489: 7f)

4.0 GLENFUIR STAKES (2-y-o: £657: 7f)

4.30 NEW HAILES HANDICAP (3-y-o: £880: 1m 3f)

5.0 PENTLAND STAKES (3-y-o: £589: 1m)

* Doubtful runner

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Dancing Song. 2.30 Haberdasher. 3.0 Snack Time. 3.30 Better Late. 4.0 Duchess. 4.30 La Bella. 5.0 Firepath.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
5.0 Rial.

Wolverhampton programme

6.45 DR ABERNETHY STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £610: 7f)

8 Misty Glen, J. Bradley, 8-11 ... P. Perkins 9
00 Our Penelope, A. Hide, 8-11 ... D. Maitland 2
14 00 Sandy May, S. Walker, 8-11 ... J. Lynch 1
15 0000 Secret Habit (B), D. Hanley, 8-11 ... R. Curant 10
17 00 Sun Lamp (B), R. Akehurst, 8-11 ... S. Perks 12
19 40 Swinging Maid, P. Cundell, 8-11 ... W. Higgins 5 1
20 000 Theodelinda (B), B. Hobbs, 8-11 ... G. Lewis 7
21 04 True Target (B), R. Boss, 8-11 ... R. Wernham 5 8

9-4 True Target, 7-2 Logette, 5-1 Swinging Maid, 7-1 Sandy May, 10-1 Jungle Trial, 12-1 Theodelinda, 14-1 Sun Lamp, 16-1 Belle-et-Vite, 20-1 others.

7.10 NIL DESPERANDUM STAKES (2-y-o: £295: 5f)

1 00 Jonathan Smart, T. Taylor, 8-11 ... J. Lynch 14
3 0002 Welsh Gambler, M. Salaman, 8-11 ... — 2
5 0000 Bowbridge Lady, H. Nicholson, 8-8 ... R. Wernham 5 6
6 00030 Five Graces, S. Nesbitt, 8-8 ... T. Ives 4
7 03 Loyswood Boy, A. Pitt, 8-8 ... B. Raymond 6
8 02434 Marty South, K. Ivory, 8-8 ... G. Duffield 7
9 00 Mountain Miss, J. Bradley, 8-3 ... D. Gardiner 7 8
10 0040 Not So Noisey, J. Tierney, 8-8 ... J. Woodward 7 3
11 00200 Quick Away, F. Yardley, 8-8 ... — 13
12 Raindrop Wonder, V. Cross, 8-8 ... W. Higgins 5 11
13 0 Regal God, J. Bradley, 8-8 ... R. Curant 2
14 330 Twilight, S. Cole, 8-5 ... D. Moss 7 9
15 00 Eugina Crispy, A. Dalton, 8-1 ... C. Nutter 7 12

5-2 Welsh Gambler, 7-2 Marty South, 11-2 Loyswood Boy, 6-1 Quick Away, 7-1 Twilight, 12-1 Not So Noisey, Five Graces, 20-1 others.

7.40 WOLVERHAMPTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £590: 2m 192yd)

1 1-43 Shardia, B. Hobbs, 9-6 ... G. Lewis 4
2 00-0211 My Pet Ingo, B. Hills, 9-5 ... E. Johnson 1
3 00-1223 Strange Love (S.C), P. Walwyn, 9-4 ... P. Eddery 2
5 1-02130 Morning Lee, V. Cross, 9-2 ... W. Higgins 5 5
7 00-0212 Albion Prince, M. Jarvis, 8-8 ... B. Raymond 3
9 00-0044 Silken Jane, A. Pitt, 7-11 ... J. Blanks 7 7
11 0-0003 Geeteebee, C. Bensted, 7-5 ... G. Duffield 6

11-4 My Pet Ingo, 3-1 Shardia, 4-1 Albion Prince, 11-2 Strange Love, 8-1 Geeteebee, 10-1 Silken Jane, 12-1 Morning Lee

8.10 DAISY BANK STAKES (£718: 1m)

1 021-20 Bird Cherry (D), D. Dartnall, 4-9-5 ... T. Rogers 5
2 0-30011 Champagne Willie (D), N. Callaghan, 3-9-1 ... J. Lynch 6
3 2-12202 Accelerate (D), P. Walwyn, 3-8-11 ... P. Eddery 2
8 2- *Saddlers Queen (B), P. Bevan, 4-8-8 ... K. Lewis 3
9 000 Topmast, M. Tate, 4-8-8 ... W. Wharton 5 1
11 1-00000 Miss Babley, R. Hollinshead, 5-8-0 ... T. Ives 7
13 00200-2 Carpet Royale, D. Hanley, 5-7-13 ... R. Still 4

11-8 Accelerate, 13-8 Champagne Willie, 5-1 Carpet Royale, 10-1 Bird Cherry, 14-1 others.

8.35 ST SWITHINS HANDICAP (£853: 5f)

2 00-0320 Beaufort Street (D), A. Dalton, 6-9-2 ... B. Raymond 8
4 10s403 Pam's Gleam (C-D), R. Hollinshead, 4-9-0 ... T. Ives 1
5 03-4433 My Eagle (B.D), A. Stevnes, 8-8-1? ... S. Perks 5
7 004023 Silver Camp (C-D), R. Mason, 5-8-4 ... P. Eddery 5
8 2-04200 Tabernacle (D), K. Bridgwater, 4-8-0 ... G. Moss 6
10 000402 Fragrant Cloud (B.C.D), S. Nesbitt, 4-8-0 A. Nesbitt 7 9
11 000- Town Rose, M. Tate, 5-7-12 ... S. Spendlove 7 4
13 002 Ascot Blue (D), J. Bradley, 4-7-11 ... R. Curant 2
14 0-02402 Moor Lane, P. Arthur, 4-7-11 ... W. Wharton 5 3

100-30 Fragrant Cloud, 9-2 My Eagle, 6-1 Ascot Blue, 13-2 Silver Camp, 7-1 Beaufort Street, 8-1 Moor Lane, Pam's Gleam, 10-1 Tabernacle, 25-1 Town Rose.

9.05 KINGSWOOD STAKES (3-y-o c & g: £820: 1¼m 50yd)

2 0000-11 Drink Up, N. Adam, 9-10 ... R. Wigham 7 6
3 4-04011 Mummy's Star (B), G. P.-Gordon, 9-10 ... F. Eldin 5
4 2-02111 Son Tom (B), J. Hardy, 9-10 ... G. Moss 3
5 000-212 *Dream Dancer, L. Cumani, 9-7 ... — 2
7 0-23341 Bicentennial, R. Houghton, 9-10 ... P. Eddery 4
10 00 Gordon's Lad, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 ... T. Ives 7
12 0040- My Levent, A. Dalton, 9-0 ... C. Nutter 7 1

15-8 Mummy's Star, 9-4 Bicentennial, 7-2 Son Tom, 5-1 Drink Up, 20-1 Gordon's Lad, 33-1 My Levent.

* Doubtful runner.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.45 Swinging Maid. 7.10 Marty South. 7.40 Strange Love. 8.10 Accelerate. 8.35 Fragrant Cloud. 9.5 Mummy's Star.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Theodelinda. 7.40 Albion Prince. 8.10 Champagne Willie. 9.5 Mummy's Star.

Sandown Park results

Bath

2.0: 1, Berkeley Belle (7-1); 2, Optiqualis (6-1); 3, Tawdy (7-2) ...

Haydock Park

1.30: 1, Morida (7-4 fav); 2, Crimson Silk (8-1); 3, Petronisi (5-1). 15 ...

Beverley

2.0: 1, Sea Waif (7-2); 2, Summer Story (11-2); 3, Quick As A Flash ...

Nottingham

6.0: 1, Burglar's Boy (10-1); 2, Bid Boy (10-11); 3, Kost of Living (25-1) ...

SPORT

Golf

Unpredictable moods difficult to know in two days

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Now it is golf's turn and the gladiators are assembling at Turnberry for the first Open championship to be held on the Ailsa course there. Each player has his own rhythm of approach. Graham Marsh was here at the beginning of last week but wisely took a break in the middle of it. Nicklaus and Weiskopf had their first round on Saturday. Player and Ballasteros were expected later yesterday from Munich where one on those militantly inconsequential tournaments has been taking place. The holder, Miller, is due this morning, Trevino, marooned in Milwaukee at a delayed tournament, heaven knows when.

Of those who turned up yesterday one was Watson, leading moneywinner in the United States with four victories this year, raring to go on an unfamiliar links beside which the waters had at last been turned blue by the sun. He tackled his jet-lag problem by taking part in an eight-man tournament in Barcelona which he won with a final 63 and a total of 19 under par.

Championships, the modern message seems to be, are part of a never ending patern. You are as likely to win one by taking it in your stride as by preparing specially for it. Miss Wade is playing in San Francisco tomorrow, not basking in glory. The open contestants swoop down on nearby Prestwick for this championship from all directions, leaving two days for practice before the shooting starts. In a way it makes sense for they could come a fortnight early and still not get to know the course's full range of moods and shifting winds.

What they have found is fairways 22 to 30 yards across in places. That would be provocatively narrow if the rough had not had most of its sting removed by a prolonged dry spell. Greens have been improved out of all recognition from the sorry state they were in three or four years ago.

I have an annual rendezvous with Nicklaus on each succeeding Open course. He knows nothing of it, but one can always count on his being there on a Saturday evening after the end of the singles final at Wimbledon. This time he took with him Weiskopf's son, Steve, his American caddy, and 43 others. The easing of the weather had just begun from the south west. But into wind the third was an impossible par four, while Weiskopf's downwind drive at the fifth was equally improbable, leaving him only 40 yards of the hole's 411 yards still to play. So articulate and truthful is Nicklaus that he almost writes his own notices, but no one would want to dispute his belief that he has been playing as well this year as he has for a long time.

The final sifting of competitors was completed on Saturday over three nearby courses, reducing the field to 150 to which must be added the names of six former Open champions given a special exemption—Charles, Cotton, de Vicenzo, Locke, Palmer and Thomson. Nine amateurs are in the field headed by the Amateur champion, Peter McEvoy, who was exempted and by Sandy Lyle, who distinguished himself with third place at Barassie and a two round total of 139. D. Carrick alone of the amateurs survived both regional and final qualifiers. Gordon Koch is a name from the Walker Cup past of the last decade.

Among those professionals who failed to make it were Doug Sanders, who entered in the hope of finishing in the first 25 and thus exempting himself for a most important return to St Andrews next year, a place of mixed memories for him.

Tom Watson: Tournament won on his way to Turnberry.

Open card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	355	4	10	452	4
2	428	4	11	177	3
3	462	4	12	391	4
4	167	3	13	411	4
5	411	4	14	440	4
6	222	3	15	209	3
7	528	5	16	409	4
8	427	4	17	500	5
9	455	4	18	431	4
Out 3,455		35	In	3,420	35

Open qualifiers at three courses

BARASSIE: 134: R. Bernardini (Italy), 67, 67; 138, V. Tshabalala (SA), 67, 71; 139, A. W. Lyle 68, 71; D. Ingram 67, 72; 140, M. G. King 70, 70; 141, W. Milne 70, 71; J. Bland (SA), 69, 72; G. L. Parslow (Australia), 70, 71; N. Wood 66, 75; J. Schroder (US), 67, 74; J. Bartak (US), 68, 73; 142, J. McTear 71, 71; L. Higgins 71, 71; A. Cooper (Australia), 71, 71; A. Oosthuizen (SA), 67, 75; W. Humphreys 69, 73; 143, R. Calvia (US), 72, 71; R. Fidler 69, 74; P. Cowen 70, 73; J. M. J. McMahon 67, 76; J. W. Johnson 70, 73; G. McKay 70, 73; M. Ballesteros (Spain), 72, 71; Mr J. Powell 68, 75; 144, Mr G. Cosh 71, 73; D. Dunk 70, 74; G. Jacobson (US), 71, 73; Mr A. D. Pierse 70, 74; Mr P. T. Gardner; 145, J. Gonzalos (US), 73, 72; G. Burrows (US), 69, 76; P. Loxley 68, 77; J. R. Seeley (US), 71, 74.

GLASGOW GAILES: 135, P. Dawson, 66, 69; 140, N. Faldo, 66, 74; 141, A. O'Connor, 67, 74; 142, A. Gallardo (Spain), 70, 72; D. McClelland, 71, 71; R. Shade, 69, 73; K. J. Brown, 69, 73; J. R. Garner, 71, 71; T. Linskey (Australia), 70, 72; 143, I. E. Stanley (Australia), 71, 72; G. Cullen, 71, 72; J. Hawkes (SA), 69, 74; B. Gallacher, 72, 71; M. Bembridge, 71, 72; D. Jones, 71, 72; 144, M. Gregson, 70, 74; A. Thompson, 71, 73; R. N. Emery, 71, 73; 145, P. Wilson, 68, 77; R. Fyfe, 71, 74; B. J. Waites, 74, 71; 146, P. Diniz (Brazil), 68, 78; P. A. Sieroclaski, 69, 77; P. Berry, 70, 76; D. Cullen (Australia), 70, 76; M. Gallagher, 68, 78; K. Norton, 73, 73; G. Hunt, 71, 75; S. Locatelli (Italy), 73, 73; D. Simon (US), 69, 77; J. Morgan, 67, 79; 147, N. Lumb, 73, 74.

WESTERN GAILES: 142: L. Platts, 73, 69; 143: P. Elson, 69, 74; M. Calero (Spain), 75, 68; D. Vaughan, 67, 76; H. K. Clark, 69, 74; 144: B. G. C. Huggett, 70, 74; R. Davis (Australia), 71, 73; D. Russell, 71, 73; F. W. Gardner (US), 73, 71; 146: C. Defoy, 72, 74; W. R. Lockie, 72, 74; D. Smyth, 72, 74; 147: A. R. Sadler, 71, 76; H. Jackson, 70, 77; P. Toussaint (Belgium), 74, 73; A. Chandler, 70, 77; V. Baker (SA), 73, 74; 148: H. Ashby, 69, 79; N. J. Job, 70, 78; J. C. Farmer, 75, 73; M. Hughes, 74, 74; P. Tupling, 71, 77; I. Mosey, 72, 76; K. Goss (US), 72, 76; Mr R. Chapman, 72, 76; 149: B. Cole (SA), 71, 78; Mr D. G. Carrick, 73, 76; L. J. Donovan, 72, 77; G. Tickell, 75, 74; G. Mueller (Sweden), 73, 76; G. A. Caygill, 73, 76; D. Lovato (Italy), 73, 76.

Ballesteros overcomes challenge by Burns

Munich, July 3.—Severiano Ballesteros, of Spain, collected the biggest cheque of his career when he won the invitation golf tournament near here today. He took the first prize of $20,000 (£9,000 approximately) with a fourth round score of 68, two strokes better than the former United States Walker Cup Amateur, George Burns, who stayed level with him until halfway through the final round.

Gary Player, of South Africa, had a round of 74 for a total of 280 to take third place, a stroke ahead of David Graham, of Australia, who had today's best score of 67. John O'Leary, of Ireland, was fifth in the eight-man field.

It was Ballesteros's third big victory in a season which started with a win in the French Open in May. He also won the Uniroyal event at Moor Park, England, eight days ago.

Ballesteros and Burns were level after both the second and third rounds at the St Eurach Club. Ballesteros went ahead in warm, sunny weather today with an eagle three at the first hole. Burns had an eagle at the long fourth from 20 feet to level again, and went in front with a birdie at the seventh.

But the Spaniard holed from five feet for a birdie three at the ninth, and drew ahead with three more birdies in the next four holes, chipping in from 18 feet for a three at the 13th.

Burns picked up two birdies to stay only one stroke behind, but Ballesteros took two putts at the long 18th for his victory. Player had six birdies in his 71 to beat Graham for third place.

O'Leary, whose opening rounds of 76 and 75 left him well out of contention, had three birdies and an eagle in the space of seven holes to break clear of Baldo Dassu (Italy), Roberto de Vicenzo (Argentina), and the West German, Karl Heinz Goegele.

For the first time in the event the Irishmen did not take three putts on any of the greens in today's final round.

Final scores:
273: S. Ballesteros (Spain), 66, 70, 69, 68.
275: G. Burns (US), 68, 68, 69, 70.
280: G. Player (SA), 68, 71, 70, 71.
281: D. Graham (Australia), 71, 71, 72, 67.
282: J. O'Leary (Ireland), 76, 75, 70, 71.
296: B. Dassu (Italy), 76, 75, 73, 72.
297: R. de Vicenzo (Argentina), 80, 74, 69, 74; Heinz Goegele (W Germany), 73, 74, 75, 75.—Reuter.

Fergus moves into lead of three strokes

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 2.—Keith Fergus, a 23-year-old Texan, moved into a three-stroke lead after two rounds of the 130,000-dollar Greater Milwaukee Open golf tournament today. He had a five under par 67 for a total of eight under par 136.

Frank Beard, trying for his first victory since 1971, is tied for second at 139, with David Eichelberger, the 1971 winner here, and Gary McCord, Michael Morley and Barney Thompson.

136: K. Fergus, 69, 67; 139: F. Beard, 71, 68; D. Eichelberger, 71, 68; G. McCord, 69, 70; M. Morley, 69, 70; B. Thompson, 70, 69; 140: E. Sabo, 70, 70; W. Levi, 74, 66; 141: S. Altgelt, 73, 68; L. Thompson, 75, 66; M. Hatalsky, 75, 66; 142: S. Mellyk, 72, 70; L. Nelson, 74, 68; F. Zoeller, 69, 73. British score: 147: P. Oosterhuis, 76, 71.

Cycling

Nazabal has easy win in third stage

Vitoria, Spain, July 3.—José Nazabal, of Spain, delighted the crowd here by outclassing the top names in cycling in today's third stage of the Tour de France. He finished more than five minutes ahead of the field.

Dietrich Thurau, of West Germany, yesterday's winner, retained his overall lead, after taking ninth position over today's 258.5 kilmetre (160 mile) ride from Oloron Sainte Marie to Vitoria. Nazabal, cheere don by an enthusiastic crowd, built up a big lead, with a bunched pack of 69 riders following. Alex Van Linden and Patrick Sercu, of Belgium, finished second and third today.

Eddy Merckx, five times the winner of the Tour de France, exhausted by three back-breaking hill climbs, which followed yesterday's mountain run over the Pyrenees, finished 71st.

In yesterday's second stage, from Auch to Pau, Thurau snatched victory at the post from Raymond Villemiane, of France. Thurau burst through at the end of the 253 kilometre (157.2 mile) stage, just ahead of the Frenchman, who was the winner of the first stage.

The 100 riders completed a gruelling ride, including three climbs of about 2,000 metres (2,186 yards) over the Pyrenees. In the early phase of the rase both Thurau and Merckx held back, in about tenth position. Last year's winner, Lucien Van Impe, of Belgium, took the lead over the mountain section. 10 seconds ahead of Hennie Kuiper of the Netherlands at the Tourmalet peak.

SECOND STAGE: 1, D. Thurau (W Germany), 8hr 11min 8sec; 2, R. Villemiane (France); 3, E. Merckx (Belgium); 4, C. Rouxel (France); 5, B. Thevenet (France); 6, L. Van Impe (Belgium). British placings: 21, B. Hoban; 52, W. Nickson.

THIRD STAGE: 1, J. Nazabal (Spain), 7hr 35min 30sec; 2, R. Van Linden (Belgium); 3, P. Sercu (Belgium); 4, J. Esclassan (France); 5, T. Smit (Netherlands); 6, C. Rouxel (France).

OVERALL: 1, Thurau; 2, Merckx; 3, M. Laurent (France); 4, Van Impe; 5, J. Zoetemelk (Netherlands); 6, B. Thevenet (France). British standings: 29, Hoban; 56, Nickson.—Reuter.

Rugby League

Watkins makes comeback

Townsville, July 3.—A spirited North Queensland team tackled their way to a 17—14 victory over Great Britain here today in a Rugby League match marred by three brawls and foul play. North Queensland were 17 points up at halftime, prompting the Great Britain coach, David Watkins, out of retirement and into the second-half action, but the home defence held out.

The local team scored two converted tries, through Hopely and Balderson in the opening minutes and Balderson produced the third, also converted by Quinn, when he scored just before the interval. The full back Patterson completed the first-half scoring with a fine 30-metre penalty from the side-line.

Great Britain opened their scoring after 15 minutes of the second half with a hard-earned try by Fielding, who also backed up to snatch a second try a few minutes late.

Rugby Union

Bennett's penalties clinch win for British Lions

Wellington, July 2.—A fiery forward display earned the British Lions a 13—6 victory over Wellington in difficult conditions here today and boosted the touring Rugby Union team's confidence before the second international match. George Burrell, the team manager, said he was very satisfied with the team's performance, especially up front where the British players needed a confident display before next Saturday's second international after being overshadowed by the New Zealand forwards here two weeks ago.

The Lions, hindered by the sticky, muddy conditions and strong northerly wind blowing against them in the second half, clinched victory with a try by Cobner and three penalties from Bennett. Wellington's points came through two penalties, from as many attempts, by Cleland.

When the Lions led only 9—3 at half time, it seemed that they might be under pressure against the wind after the interval but the pressure of their forwards was such that it required only Cobner's opportunist try after 54 minutes to seal the match.

Cobner, who has emerged as a fine pack leader, scored after charging down a clearance kick near the 22-metre line by the former All Black stand-off Dougan. Cleland reduced the deficit to seven points six minutes later with his second penalty but the Lions were so much in control up front by this stage that the result was well and truly decided.

Wheeler got two tight heads thanks to his team's weight advantage and the decision to play both specialist tight-head props. Cotton, switched to loose head, had an outstanding game, giving his opposite number Al Keown all sorts of bother and proving the best mauler on the field. Brown assisted the tall Welshman Martin to take the lineouts 20—17, but Martin had a scare after the match when he sustained an injured right hand. He was taken to hospital for an X-ray examination.

Cobner and Quinnell gave impressive displays in the loose, although both were involved in angry clashes with their opponents. Cobner, however, adopted the role of mediator on one occasion in the second half when Quinnell and the Wellington lock Gardiner seemed set to come to blows.

Bennett appeared cautious in his first outing since the first international, but he still produced an encouraging performance behind the scrum with Brynmor Williams. The rest of the Lions backline often stretched the Wellington defence, despite the slippery surface on a park saturated by heavy overnight rain.

The winger Evans missed two scoring chances in the first half. He was given a bad pass in the twenty-fourth minute by Williams and just before the interval he was tackled just short of the line after a solid attack involving McGeechan, Irvine and Fenwick. In the closing stages the Wellington winger, Proctor, displayed expert cover defence in first intercepting a pass from Irvine to John Williams near the line and then beating McGeechan to touch down for the drop out. He had the final say by stopping Irvine in his tracks after a dangerous burst by the Scottish full back one minute from time.

BRITISH LIONS: A. Irvine; G. Evans, I. McGeechan, S. Fenwick, J. Williams; P. Bennett (captain), B. Williams; G. Price, P. Wheeler, F. Cotton, T. Cobner, G. Brown, A. Martin, A. Neary, D. Quinnell.

WELLINGTON: C. Currie; W. Proctor, I. May, B. Fraser, R. Cleland; J. Dougan, D. Henderson; A. Keown, F. Walker, K. Phelan, M. Stevens, B. Gardiner, J. Fleming, P. Quinn, A. Leslie (captain).—Reuter.

Equestrianism

Weekend of successes for Everest stud

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Elizabeth Edgar and Everest Make Do, who won the big class at the Wales and the West Show at her old family home, Mount Ballan Manor, Crick, near Chepstow, on Friday, yesterday rounded off a highly satisfactory weekend for the Everest stud by winning the Radio Rentals Stakes from the west countryman, Martin Brake, on Scarfell from Somerset, beating her brother, David Broome, with Heatwave and Forty Acres into fourth and fifth places respectively.

Not to be outdone, Mr Edgar's pupil, the former junior European champion Nick Skelton kept the stud's flag flying by winning the speed event, the Ballywillwill Stakes on Everest OK from Tim Price on Midas Ballyhai, a former stopper which he bought cheaply at the Balsall Common Show at Easter an dhas got going in a record time riding him round his farm in Buckingham.

On Saturday, the area international trial went to Fred Hartill's Pennwood Forgemill, ridden by his new jockey, Geoffrey Glazzard, with Scarfell and Midas Ballyhai taking the lower placings.

At Aachen, Britain took West Germany to a jump off in the Nations Cup before conceding victory with three double clear rounds, but 10.3sec in arrears. The discard score, as in Vienna, was that of Harvey Smith, whose horses are not going well enough to qualify for the British team which will defend the Prince of Wales (Nations) Cup, at Hickstead, on July 17. Britain is still holding a narrow lead in the race for the President's Cup, the world team championship.

The four-day run of the Royal (Agricultural ociety of England) Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, begins today. The first day is devoted to the ridden hunter show of the Hunters' Improvement and National Lighthorse Breeding Society, for the award of the Horse and Hound Champion Cup. It is currently held by Lady Zinnia Pollock's middleweight Dual Gold, who will be there to defend his title after standing easy for several weeks.

Football

Docherty not leaving Old Trafford

Rumours that Tommy Docherty would be asked to leave his post as manager of Manchester United at tonight's board meeting received no encouragement from the club yesterday. After more reports that Docherty would be dismissed with a £100,000 "golden handshake" because of his relationship with the wife of the club physiotherapist, Louis Edwards, the chairman, said: "These stores are all nonsense."

He backed up an official club statement earlier in the week in which Docherty denied that he had been suspended, when he added: "There is no truth in these stories." Docherty is on holiday in the Lake District accompanied by Tommy Kavanagh, his assistant, and his son Michael, but will return for today's meeting.

Jack Charlton, the former Middlesbrough manager, has no thoughts about rushing back into football. Before leaving for a three-week holiday in the West Indies, Charlton said: "I will not be involved at the start of the season on August 20."

Charlton, who resigned in May after four years at Middlesbrough, is determined to have a rest from the game. A number of clubs have been linked with the former Leeds United and England player and there has been speculation that be could go to the United States or the Continent.

Charlton added: "I have no future plans apart from a television coaching series in August and September. After that series I will get round to considering any offers that may come my way."

John Shuker, the Oxford United captain, who was given a free transfer at the end of last season after 15 years with the club, has been appointed player-coach of Witney Town, the Southern League club.

Blackpool made a loss of £111,000 during the past season, in which they narrowly missed promotion. Profits from their Tangerine Club helped reduce the loss to £102,000 for the year, but liabilities now total £487,000.

Polo

High scoring in Gold Cup at Cowdray Park

More progress was made in the Gold Cup polo tournament at Cowdray Park where there was some high scoring yesterday. The event is being played under a new format this year with the 10 teams involved playing in two leagues.

Cowdray Park, Stowell Park, Roundwood Park, BB's and Sladmore Ipanema are in league one and San Flamingo, Foxcote, Golden Eagles, Langley Priors and Songhai in league two. The winners of each league will meet in the final on July 17 at Cowdray Park and the runners-up of each group will compete for the Midhurst Town Cup.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS: Foxcote 9, Golden Eagles 7; Stowell Park 11, Sladmore Ipanema 3; Songhai 8, San Flamingo 7.

A Times Profile

London's casinos: a new growth industry

London has become one of the world's principal centres of gaming. Groupiers trained a mere five years ago to deal in 10p chips now think nothing of paying out amounts of £80,000 on a single roulette bet in the West End, and the capital's 23 casinos have a combined turnover that is three times greater than that of all the 98 clubs in the provinces put together. While other industries battle against the problems of inflation and the sinking pound, the biggest problem for Britain's more successful casino operators is the embarrassing size of their profits, which are being closely scrutinized by the Royal Commission on Gambling.

Last year's slide in the overseas value of the pound was a key factor in the remarkable growth of London's casino business. A high proportion of its revenue comes from foreign businessmen and visitors, who found themselves getting a lot more sterling-valued chips for their native currencies, and who raised their stakes accordingly. In casino terminology, the amount of money spent by players on the purchase of gaming chips is called the "drop", and figures released by the Gaming Board show that in 1976 the "drop" in London rose by 42 per cent (from £253m to £359m) on only a 6 per cent increase in attendances by players. The corresponding figures for casinos in the provinces, a rise of 20 per cent (from £98m to £118m) on a 16 per cent increase in attendances, reflect the dependence of those clubs on the domestic market, which does, however, appear to be growing usefully.

Casino proprietors in London expect to see their "drop" increase by at least another 30 per cent this year, to £465m or more, though this time the main reason for the rise will be the increasing wealth and custom of their clients, unless the pound takes another dive. Most of the money is of Arab or Iranian origin; a substantial amount comes from Nigeria, and much of the remainder from America, Europe and Turkey. England itself has few big gamblers these days and it is, perhaps, significant to note that despite the recent furore over Sir Hugh Fraser's roulette losses, the clubs he frequented did not consider him to be particularly prodigal. Million-pound wins and losses can occur in a night, with the stakes that are currently being placed.

Casino proprietors do not pay too much attention to individual wins and losses. Casinos make their money by retaining, in the long run, a fixed percentage of all the money that is waged on their gaming tables: short-term trends are viewed philosophically. A casino can only get into serious trouble by setting foolhardy stake limits, by falling victim to various forms of fraud, or by letting its overheads reach levels that its income cannot cover.

Even so, it is important for a casino to develop a regular clientele in its high-stake bracket, to even out its profits and minimize the risk of an unexpected hiding from a high-rolling stranger who is only passing through town. Anyone whose stakes are way above those of other players is, in effect, taking on the casino head-to-head. So long as he is a regular patron of the club, the casino will ultimately retrieve his winnings, and extract its due percentage from him as well, but, to take an extreme example, if a gambler like Adnan Khashoggi, of almost unlimited wealth, were to hit a very lucky streak at a top-line London casino like the Ladbroke Club, he could win, say, £5m in a short space of time and be losing it somewhere else in the world the following week. It would take a lot of lesser-weight Arab losers to repair a dent in profits of that magnitude.

The percentages in favour of the casino on each of the various games it conducts are not high in themselves, but the true turnover of a casino is much greater (about eight times greater, in fact) than its "drop". This is because a player rarely makes one bet and then leaves: he will use the chips he has purchased a few at a time, re-cycling those from his winning bets, and by the time he leaves he will, on average, have wagered about eight times more money than he has actually spent on chips. The casino's percentage will apply to all of it. Thus although the inherent advantage to the casino on a roulette bet (other than an "even chance" bet) is only 2.7 per cent, a player will lose approximately 21 per cent of all the money he spends on the purchase of roulette chips.

In practice, casinos reckon to retain between 19 per cent and 21 per cent of their total "drop"; the exact figure for any particular club depends to some extent upon the combination of different gaming tables it operates and on the competence of its staff. This surplus is the gross profit, although casino companies confusingly call it "turnover", or even "sales", in their annual accounts: rarely, if ever, do they publish their "drop", the true statistic worthy of such titles, and one that certainy ought to be included in their annual returns.

Against the gross profits must be set the operating costs of the casino. In real terms these are more or less fixed, rising only through the effects of inflation. A casino costs the same to rent, licence, staff, heat, light and insure, etc, whether two people or 500 people come through its doors of an evening; the overheads do not increase when the stakes (and thereby the gross profits) rise. In broad terms, then, a casino needs to attract a "drop" of about five times the amount of its overheads in order to break even; thereafter profits occur for a negligible increase in costs. It is this gearing between income and profits that is the key to an understanding of casino finances.

What is happening now is that small casinos that have hitherto had slim profit margins are finding that much more money is being wagered on their gaming tables at virtually no increase in costs, and they are bursting into high profitability. Large casinos, used to prosperity, are finding that their similarly boosted incomes are dwarfing their costs. Typically, a small West End casino should see a gaming profit of more than £4m this year with overheads of less than £2.5m; a couple of top London casinos should gross more than £10m with overheads of about £3m; and one of Mayfair's biggest clubs is expected to have £15m from which to deduct operating expenses of some £5m. These are big improvements to come on top of last year's record figures.

The largest casino in London is the Playboy Club (1976 profits £6m?). However its trendy sixties glamour has degenerated into a tatty vulgarity that deters most big gamblers, and it is becoming increasingly dependent on the more exclusive Clermont Club to subsidize its two provincial casinos and its heavily sagging American parent company.

All other casinos are British, and the market is dominated by the publicly quoted Ladbroke and Coral groups. Each owns four prime West End clubs, but Ladbroke has six in the provinces to Coral's one.

Ladbroke attracts the most serious players in London, and its profits fluctuate somewhat while million-pound streaks of fortune run to their inevitable conclusions. Nevertheless, its gaming subsidiary, Ladup Ltd, contributed £6.1m to group profits of £15.32m in 1976 (£3.7m and £12.38m in 1975).

Coral's long battle to realize the full potential of its casinos was not helped by the disappearance of the gaming division's managing director (still sought by Interpol) in late 1975, and the discovery of a senior management fraud. Coral directors estimate £400,000 went missing over 18 months, but casino pundits maintain £2m would be a more accurate assessment. Certainly this seems more likely, given that 1976 gaming profits, at £5.94m, were a threefold increase on those of 1975 (£1.94m). Group profits rose from £6.67m to £10.83m as a result. With 55 per cent of its 1976 profits arising from gaming, against Ladbroke's 40 per cent, Coral should see the bigger rise in profits this year, especially since virtually all its turnover is in London.

Grand Metropolitan has three separate investments in the gaming industry. The biggest contributor to group profits this year could well be the 33 per cent stake its Gordon Hotels subsidiary holds in Coral's huge Palm Beach Casino, which was the principal victim of the fraud and is now staging a spectacular recovery. Its second involvement is the gaming division of its Mecca subsidiary, whose three provincial casinos, two on ships and two in London supplied only a disappointing £1.50m to Grand Metropolitan's £57m profits in 1976 (£2.45m and £42m in 1975). However, Mecca now owns 51 per cent of Templelock Ltd, the "AM Casino" in the fashionable White Elephant Club. This will shortly move into regal new premises at the Ritz Hotel, where it is expected to attract the richest end of the market and prosper accordingly. Finally, Grand Metropolitan itself has just acquired 29.8 per cent of Pleasurama Ltd.

Pleasurama owns seven provincial casinos, the other 49 per cent of Templelock, and 25 per cent of Mayfair's Casanova Club. Last month the High Court upheld its right to unload the Casanova interest on to its defiant majority partner, a private company called Chippa Ltd (over which Pleasurama has preemption rights), for £1.163m plus £130,000 (so far) interest. Unless the appeal Chippa has lodged is successful, this will make a big difference to Pleasurama, whose group profits rose from £702,000 to £966,000 in 1976. Grand Metropolitan plans further joint ventures with Pleasurama, and bought the large block of shares from Williams Hudson (which, to the growing consternation of the Gaming Board and the impotent embarrassment of the Pleasurama board, was controlled by a Panamanian holding company, Argo Group SA) to prot[…] interests. A full takeover of Pleasu[…] the market capitalization of which […] less than £3.5m, may well be among […] Metropolitan's future plans.

Reo Stakis Ltd, a Scottish compan[…] seven small casinos, is also quoted. G[…] contributed £304,000 to group prof[…] £1.25m last year (£1.08m in 1975). […] had an unfortunate altercation wit[…] Gaming Board last year over its […] facilities to members, and was pros[…] under the 1968 Gaming Act.

The only other interested public […] pany is Scotia Investments Ltd[…] Knightsbridge casino is trading hea[…] but the company has released no f[…] since the Stock Exchange suspende[…] quotation in November, 1975 for brea[…] listing requirements, and the Depar[…] of Trade launched an investigation […] it under Section 165B of the 1948 […] panies Act.

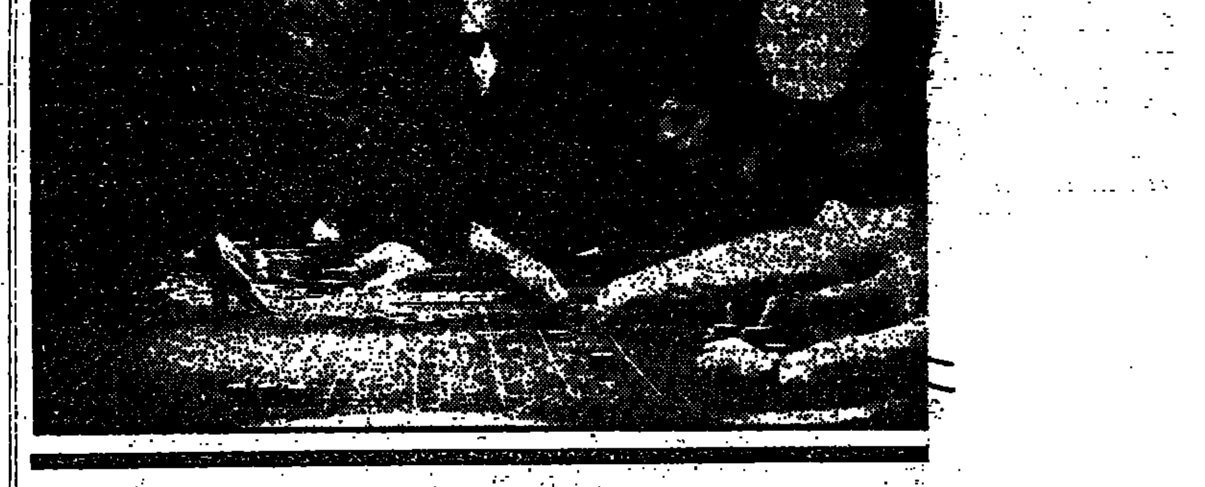
The whole industry is regulated […] licensed by the Gaming Board, a […] ful and autonomous branch of the […] Office. Its "suggestions" are […] mented without question. Although […] stoically resisted the vociferous pes[…] of the British Casino (owners) As[…] tion for "approval" to open c[…] abroad, it recently made a rare exc[…] to a longer standing policy and w[…] issuing a new casino licence in Lo[…] Mr John Aspinall is to be the fort[…] recipient.

The greatest problem existing ca[…] face is one of management; most ar[…] incompetently. Few people in admin[…] tive positions understand the mathe[…] and economics of what they are attem[…] to supervise, and virtually none hav[…] any proper business training; […] indeed, lack even a basic education. […] dramatic growth of gaming has pu[…] in charge of a multi-million pound ind[…] that is being greedily eyed by […] Treasury, by unions and by orga[…] crime. Some fundamental manage[…] changes are necessary if British ga[…] is to enjoy continuing prosperity.

With its background of a specta[…] income from foreign earnings […] London, and a steady increase in […] fitability in the provinces, all ri[…] protected by the Gaming Board, […] subject to a Royal Commission, it s[…] how comes as no surprise that the newest entrants to the gaming s[…] are likely to be Sir James Goldsmith […] Mr "Tiny" Rowland; the former […] financing Mr John Aspinall's Hanst[…] Club in Knightsbridge, and the latte[…] acquiring Brighton's Metropole Ca[…] Club, a subsidiary of AVP Industries […]

Douglas B[…]

© Douglas Bell, 1[…]

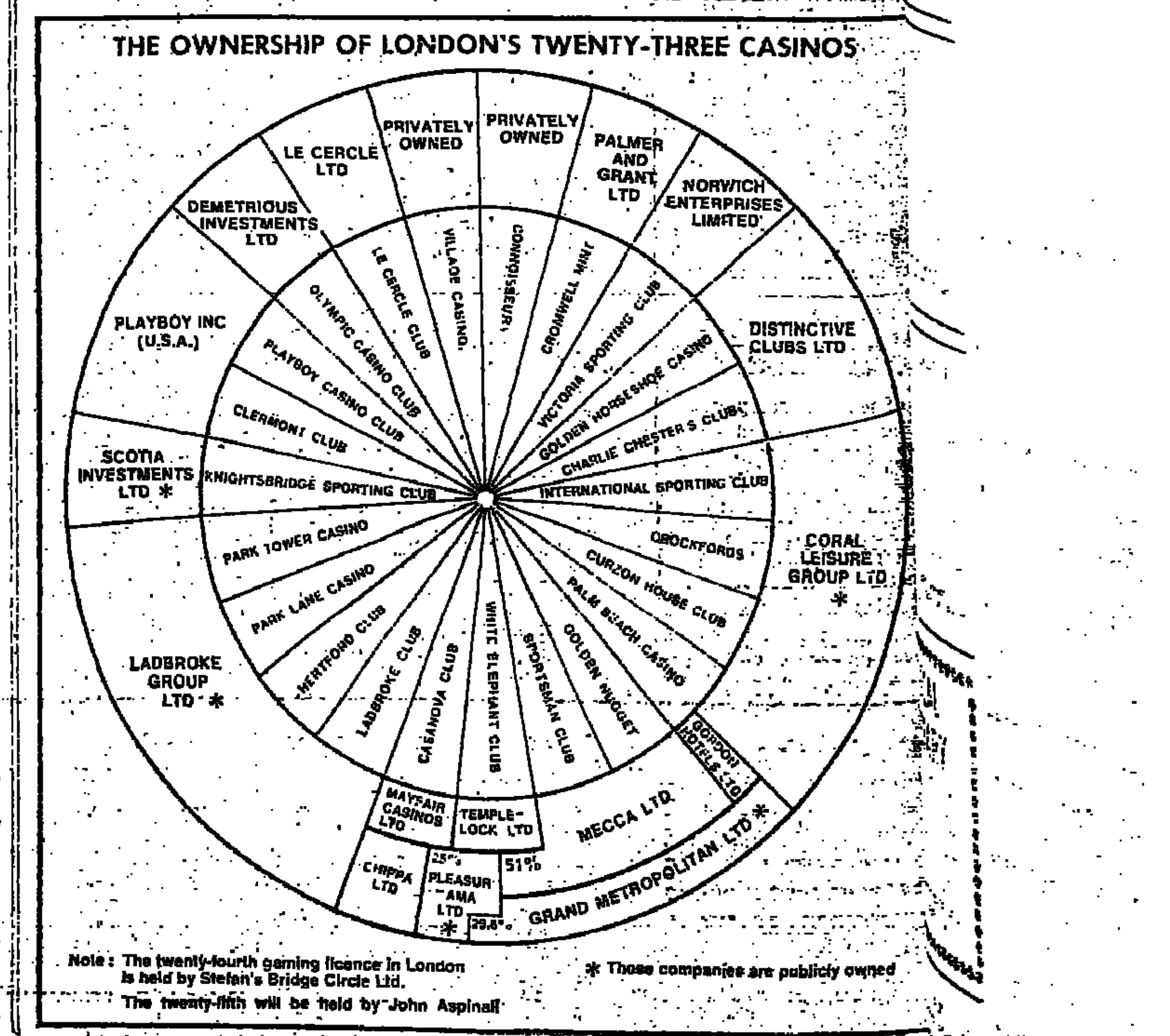


The Relative Profitabilities of Casino Games

	Percentage in favour of casino on every bet placed in this game.	Percentage casino expects to retain of money spent on chips for this game.	Percentage of national gaming expenditure that is spent on this game.	Percentage of national gaming expenditure that is retained by casinos on this game.
American Roulette	2.70%*	21%	55%	11.55%
Blackjack	1.5% to 15%**	25%	19%	4.75%
Punto Banco	1.1%	11%	14%	1.54%
French Roulette	2.70%*	21%	5%	1.05%
Craps (Dice)	1.4% to 16.7%**	19%	4%	0.76%
Baccarat	0.85% to 1.28%**	8.5%	3%	0.26%
			100%	19.91%

* Only 1.35% on the "even chance" bets.
** These percentages vary according to the betting strategy of the player.

THE OWNERSHIP OF LONDON'S TWENTY-THREE CASINOS



Note: The twenty-fourth gaming licence in London is held by Stefan's Bridge Circle Ltd.
The twenty-fifth will be held by John Aspinall
* Those companies are publicly owned

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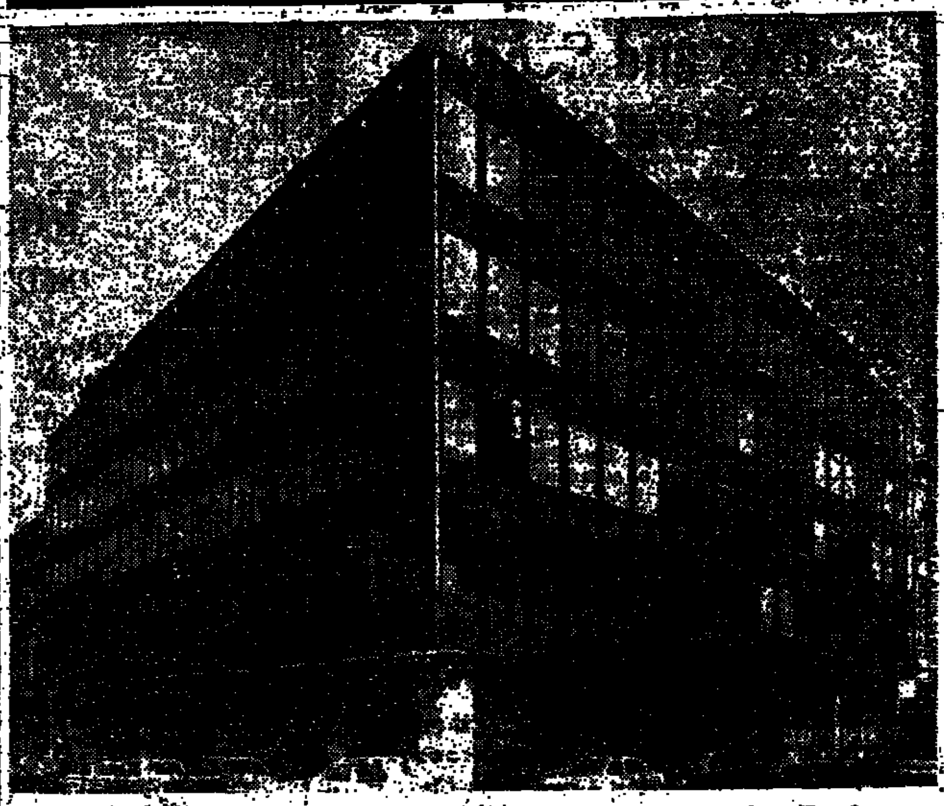
Also on page 9

Commercial Property



The office development in Brussels acquired by Philips Pension Fund.

Decline in office and shop yields

The Pension Fund Property Unit Trust has consolidated its large property interest in part of Princes Street, Edinburgh, with the purchase of two prime shop investments. The total sum involved was about £1m.

The first comprises two adjoining shops, with a prominent frontage on South Charlotte Street. They produce total rents of £24,500 a year and the property has been bought to show a yield of about 6 per cent.

The other investment is near by, and consists of a shop unit fronting on Princes Street. It has been acquired with vacant possession and will be offered for letting by Jones Lang Wootton's Edinburgh office.

While the trust has been buying investment property, Mr Cecil Baker, the chairman, said in its annual report that since the IMF loan negotiations were completed there had been renewed activity and rising prices, but that the amount of money available for investment had brought about a fall in prime office and shop yields to under 5½ per cent and prime industrial yields to under 7½ per cent. It was therefore necessary, he said, to be particularly cautious about making new investments.

He also dismissed as "naive" suggestions that institutions were responsible for forcing up agricultural land prices. Rises had been significantly greater in cases of vacant possession farms and let farms with less than 300 acres, property that the institutions had not been buying.

Activity in West Germany continues apace. The larger of two properties in Frankfurt on Main bought by Amalgamated Investment and Property Company, where a receiver has since been appointed, goes to auction at the end of this month.

The property comprises three buildings in an area favoured by banks, insurance companies and large industrial and commercial concerns. Wetherall Green and Smith of Frankfurt has been appointed to advise on the sale.

Paneuropean Property Unit Trust is increasing its Continental investment with the acquisition of two more properties in West Germany, the first a freehold investment in a shopping area of Mannheim, with a rental income of just under DM170,000 a year, and the second a shop and office investment in a pedestrianized shopping street in Frankfurt, with a rental income of just under DM100,000.

While we are in Europe, investors interested in keeping their heads above water might be enticed by one of the first office blocks to come into the market for letting in the newly reclaimed land of Flevoland, Holland. The property, on a site that was under the sea 20 years ago, is offered through sole agents K. E. R. vastgoedadviseurs, of Amsterdam. On four floors, this first-class accommodation is under construction in the new commercial centre of Lelystad.

The Sun Alliance Insurance Group has instructed Knight Frank and Rutley and Jones Lang Wootton jointly to find a tenant for a new 53,000 sq ft distribution centre at Bridge Road, Maidenhead. A rental of £110,000 a year is expected for the property, which will include about 8,275 sq ft of offices.

Norwich Union Insurance will provide £24m to build Queensgate Centre, Peterborough, which is a covered shopping centre including five big stores, a supermarket and more than 80 other shops. John Lewis Partnership, British Home Stores, Littlewoods and Boots have already said that they will have stores in the centre.

Philips Pension Fund has acquired its first office investment in Belgium. In a transaction worth £4.5m it has acquired Kinnerton Properties' office development in the main business area of Brussels. The development was completed in 1974 and is fully let to the Société Générale de Banque on a nine-year lease from November, 1974.

Christie and Co, Britain's largest specialist business agents, is today opening its first office in Scotland at 10 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7PA. It will specialize in the public house, hotel and catering market, but will also be involved in the garage and retail sectors.

In London, the 2,500 sq ft ground floor of Ames House, in Duke of York Street, SW1, has been let to Standard Broadcasting of Canada at £14,000 a year. A self-contained upper part of 71 Duke Street has been let at £15,000 a year to Almish and Co, chartered accountants. According to Henry Davis and Co, there is now a real danger that supply of smaller units in good locations in the West End is not matching demand.

At the moment, the firm says, not enough space is becoming available to replace that taken up by the recent spate of lettings.

By a Staff Reporter

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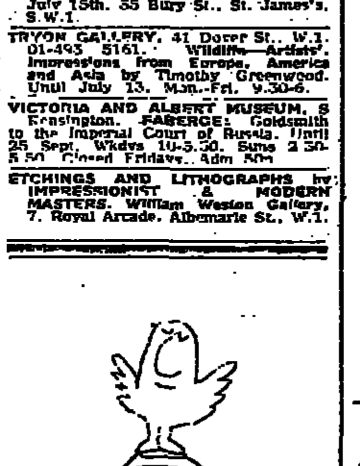


THE ARTS

Miss Mabel Mercer comes back to town

Mabel Mercer is returning to England after an absence of nearly 40 years to appear for a brief season beginning tomorrow at the Playboy Club. She was born in Burton-on-Trent 78 years ago, the daughter of a black American jazz musician, who died before she was born, and a white British variety actress. Her mother and stepfather played the halls as The Juggling Geraldos. After a Catholic boarding school education in Manchester, Mabel joined another family act, The Five Rings, touring the Moss and Stoll circuits, "any place we could get a job in England in those days". Her aunt dressed as Robin Hood sang; her boy cousins danced; and an inexperienced Mabel in gypsy costume was allowed "to sing the old things in harmony. I was, at first, only part of the scenery".

From the end of the First World War through the Twenties she appeared in a series of revues including Lew Leslie's *Blackbirds* in London. At one point she joined forces with a girl dancer and at another was the only girl singer with a vocal trio: "We did everything, a cappella and, with piano accompaniment—lieder, Negro spirituals, French songs, *Yes We Have No Bananas*, and *Carolina in the Morning*.

After touring extensively in Eruope, she eventually made her home in Paris and as a solo singer appeared at Chez France. "That's where I met Mr Cole Porter." It was about this time she first encountered Bricktop, the celebrated Chicago-born singer and hostess, whose successful cabaret on the Rue Pigalle was patronized by Hemingway, Gertrude Stein and the Scott Fitzgeralds. In 1931 Mabel moved to Bricktop's and stayed there until 1938, building the foundations of her current repertoire of over a thousand songs. The scores of New York musical comedies travelled to Paris as fast as the Americans who danced and listened to them. "Not being a jazz singer, I'd always pick out the ballads. . . . It was a lovely era. I'd sit right at people's tables and sing to them. That sort of intimate singing is tricky, you know. You can't *look* at the people you are singing to. They get embarrassed. So you look at the ceiling or the far corner of the room, and then they can stare at you and know that you won't look down and catch them."

After a stay in the Bahamas during the war Mabel Mercer arrived in New York, where she now seems as irreplaceable as the Statue of Liberty. When she appears in a supper club it is generally for an engagement that extends over several seasons. Whether it is Tony's, the Byline, the St Regis or her current home, Cleo's, it is her home while she's in residence, her kingdom and her subjects congregate to listen and revere.

Mabel Mercer is continuously quoted as having influenced many of the great popular singers. Ava Gardner in an interview said that one of her main memories of her marriage to Frank Sinatra was his listening to Mabel Mercer records. Billie Holiday almost lost a job because she kept slipping across the street to catch a Mercer set. Other singers who have acknowledged their debt include Peggy Lee, Tony Bennett and Johnny Mathis.

But the voice itself has never been the main ingredient. "I used to have a soprano. People say, 'Why, she can't sing for toffee!' I say I know that—I'm telling a story. Now I have a basso profundo; sometimes I can hit a note here and there—if I'm in good form." As a singing actress, however, she has no peer. Few performers around can somehow quite get to the core of a lyric the way she can. Her special ability is to transform show tunes into art songs.

Nowadays her maturity gives much of her material a special resonance. With *Young and Foolish* she rekindles memories, perhaps ours; and only she can give such an edge to *Wait 'til we're Sixty-Five* with its promise of retirement to Tampa, Fla and "doctors, nurses, surgery too".

Many of her songs are written for her: Bart Howard's *In Other Words* may have had to wait for Frank Sinatra to sing it as *Fly Me to the Moon* to become a popular hit, but it was Miss Mercer who introduced it. Numbers by her friend, Alec Wilder, an unsung hero of popular song, play an important part in a Mercer performance. Her ballads of sad young men with glasses full of rye, beguines about matrons high above the town, songs of romance and lost love are skilfully counterpointed with humour such as Coward's ode to feline amours, *Chase, Me, Charlie*.

When she is not singing she retreats to her 30-acre farm in the Berkshire foothills "with soft undulating hills like North Wales". As she speaks of it, there is still a trace of Northern origins in her voice. And she is modest. "I've never had a wish to be famous, and I've always wondered: How can people sit out there and listen to me?"

Craig McDonald

Tilford Ensemble
St George's Hanover Square

Stanley Sadie

Each year the Tilford Bach Festival players come to the West End to give a season called "Bach in London". They give it at St George's, and very properly they usually spare an evening for Handel, who when the church was built lived round the corner in Brook Street, and later worshipped there.

On Friday they principally played trio sonatas. The central chamber music form in Bach and Handel's time, the trio sonata tends to be neglected nowadays as so few groups are appropriately composed for it—a pity, because the masterpieces in the form are many and the logic and variety that composers brought to the ensemble of two upper parts and a bass can be particularly satisfying. We heard two such works certainly, and one possibly, by Handel, and a further one, traditionally but dubiously ascribed to Bach.

Two were for flute and violin, and two for a pair of violins, with continuo. I was sorry that the Tilford Ensemble chose to replace one violin by an oboe because, in this resonant church, it tended to crowd out Trevor Williams's gentle violin tone and upset the symmetries between the upper voices. When Handel wanted contrasting instruments he asked for them, and what is more he wrote differently for them as the flute-violin sonata bears witness. Perhaps with contemporary instruments the effect would have been better than it was with a modern incisive, slightly acidic oboe.

The growing awareness of what early instruments can and cannot do is affecting, as it ought to, our attitudes over interpretation. The Tilford players are good musicians, and conservative ones. They phrase more broadly and inflect more *freely than their Baroque counterparts* would have done, and produce a different, smoother quality of sound. Only in one Handel sonata did they seem to make a serious move towards period ornamentation. In the vocal music the style seemed more uncertain: not an appoggiatura was to be heard, and Anne Pople's pleasantly decorous soprano did little to hint at the plight of the vengeful deserted lover of *Tu fedel? tu costante?* It was all agreeable and civilized, but not perhaps the stuff strong emotions are made of.

Not adventurous enough

NYJO/Ashton
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison

Like many assemblies of fledgling instrumentalists these days, the National Youth Jazz Orchestra can boast a high level of technical accomplishment. The relaxed precision of Saturday night's performances, directed by the Orchestra's founder, Bill Ashton, was a source of real pleasure, as was the fluency of the improvising soloists. To expect originality from the latter (whose average age is 18) would be unrealistic, but some reservations must be expressed on the orchestra's scores.

Too consistently thick and heavy, these are seriously unadventurous, and depend overmuch on stereotyped procedures derived from past Basie and Kenton bands. This codification means that the music is, in a sense, academic and repeatedly presents players with the same kinds of executive and ensemble challenges. This *applies even to the programme's* main piece. Paul Hart's *Sherwood Forest Suite*, specially commissioned for the occasion, although here the use of folksongs was interesting.

Though one would like to see the influences of Duke Ellington and Gil Evans (or even Neil Ardley) at work on those who write for the NYJO, the electrification of instruments and their loud amplification through microphones has an unfortunate homogenizing effect that would rob the kaleidoscopic blends of timbres, used by such composers, of much of their point. This equalization of parts also produces a shift of aural perspective, whereby the solos lose the effect they had in the old big bands, which was that of a lone voice raised against the mass.

This concert was part of the John Player Centenary Festival, and one is glad that jazz is now included in such events. However, although London probably could never become the centre for jazz that it is for straight music and the theatre, festivals could help in that direction and something more adventurous than the NYJO should have been chosen.

Cheltenham's British forum

Since the words "of British contemporary music" disappeared from the title and we have learned to live with the new styled Cheltenham International Festival of Music, the consequent freedom has been used to pursue a number of ideas which have led to the enrichment of our midsummer experience; last year's tributes to Shostakovich and Sir Arthur Bliss, for so long the festival's lively president, are examples that will long be gratefully recalled.

But the provision of a forum for new British works is still prominent. This year they will be five in number which is only fractionally less than the average in those early festivals more than a quarter of a century ago. The first of the 1977 vintage did not arrive until the third concert, but made a refreshing introductory sampling, for Gordon Crosse's variations for oboe and cello *A Little Epiphany* is a fine piece of craftsmanship whose ease of listening disguises the skill with which the composer explores what might be thought a limited range of opportunities.

The work uses two hymn tunes which the composer wrote for the choir of King's College, Cambridge, and were later employed as the basic material for the *Epiphany Variations* for orchestra in 1975. To describe it as an exercise in transition tends to deny its attractive qualities, but that is what it is, as the instruments work from the first theme to the second by way of a set of logically related ideas. That is the method; what pleases most, however, is the effect of the oboe's song, sometimes brief, sometimes elongated, against a regular shifting pattern of cello textures. Sarah Francis and Rohan de Saram were the expert soloists.

The performance was happily situated in the Pittville pump room whose gardens on a glorious July evening prepare the listener for a sympathetic response to anything which might have its roots in nature. This was forthcoming in Phyllis Tate's *The Rainbow and the Cuckoo* which was first heard in the Purcell Room in November, 1975, and recreates the regretful nostalgia of the W. H. Davies's poem on which it is based with a quiet magic which was perfectly conveyed by Miss Francis and the Cummings string trio.

Beethoven's music is a theme which runs strong in this year's programmes. All the violin sonatas are to be heard; so are those for cello. If the first recital by Gyorgy Pauk and Peter Frankl is an indication of what is to follow, this may prove to be one of the most fruitful of Cheltenham's recent pursuits; musicianship and teamwork were exemplary with the chosen sonatas sensibly spaced (numbers 1, 7 and *Archduke*) to give within one programme a contrasted idea of the composer's development.

And Beethoven launched the festival in the town hall on Friday, with Christoph Eschenbach playing the *Heroica Variations* and then returning to conduct the New Philharmonia Orchestra in the symphony of the same name. This was a dynamic performance in which Mr Eschenbach was revealed as having much that was illuminating to say about the music, and also had consistency of approach, the speed of the scherzo an obvious release after a deeply felt *marcia funebre* though in time he will realize that when an orchestra is playing as well as the New Philharmonia, the same excitement can be generated with less physical effort.

Kenneth Loveland

THE MONDAY BOOK

T. E. Lawrence
By Desmond Stewart

(Hamish Hamilton, £7.50)

Here we go again. This year's T. E. Lawrence biography is by Desmond Stewart, who has many qualifications for the job. He writes well, is a conscientious researcher, has lived long in the Middle East, speaks and reads Arabic, and neither adulates nor denigrates his subject. He is good on the pre-revolt in the desert part of Lawrence's life, to which he devotes more than a third of the book, having investigated with care the north Oxford background of Lawrence's childhood, as well his long bicycle journeys in France and foot journeys in Syria. He gives due credit to the intelligence side of Lawrence's archaeological years at the Carchemish dig, which has tended to be overlooked.

But the justification for this new full-length study of Lawrence must be the fresh light it sheds on old problems, and in this respect Mr Stewart has quite a lot to offer. First, who was "S.A." in the dedicatory poem to *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*? Mr Stewart thinks it was almost certainly Sharif Ali, "the pure-blooded, beautiful Arab warrior" who supplanted the humble Dahoum, object of Lawrence's romantic attachment in the Carchemish days.

More important, Mr Stewart thinks that Sharif Ali is the key figure in the Deraa incident, when Lawrence is supposed to have been tortured by the servants of the pederastic governor who had solicited, but been refused, his favours. Mr Stewart argues not simply, as others have done, that Lawrence's own account of the incident is extremely unconvincing, but that the whole reconnaissance north of Azrak, which is supposed to have taken him to Deraa, never happened.

He suggests that Lawrence suffered acute guilt from having failed in the commission given him by Allenby to blow up the railway bridge over the river Yarmuk; that in consequence he and Sharif Ali, who had been on the Yarmuk raid with him, spent their 10 days' rest period not in an excursion behind the enemy lines but in "a ritual involving token imprisonment and punishment . . . Azrak, not Deraa, was the place where Lawrence made the deepest discoveries *about his basic nature. The discoveries* resulted, not from a Turkish pasha's lust, but from the compliance of a sturdy young Arab whom he respected and loved."

Well, could be. The case is plausibly argued. Mr Stewart is certainly more convincing here than when he argues, in his last chapter, that the motorbicycle smash was not an accident, somebody having arranged for Lawrence to be bumped off because he was going to be recruited by Henry Williamson into Mosley's Blackshirts and a scheme for somehow arranging a peace of the brave with that other wartime hero, Adolf Hitler. What Mr Stewart fails to mention is that the Home Secretary at this time was Herbert Samuel, which thickens the plot quite a bit.

Mr Stewart is a serious writer, who has written a serious book. The fact that it almost strays into these did-Bacon-write-Shakespeare paths is a measure of the pitfalls surrounding Lawrentian studies. No amount of scholarship or retrospective psychoanalysis is going to unravel the truth of what Lawrence really did or why he did it. Mr Stewart has made a noble effort, but perhaps in future Lawrence had better be consigned to opera, which is where, side by side with Faust and Don Juan, legend and drama would seem to place him.

E. C. Hodgkin

The Bridge of Sighs
New Theatre
King's College, London

Paul Griffiths

Neglected operas are the province of the semi-professional company, but I find it difficult to understand why Opera Viva Workshop chose last week to dredge up something from what must be very nearly the bottom of the Offenbach barrel. *The Bridge of Sighs or Le Pont des Soupirs*, was being presented for the first time in this country. *Offenbach wrote the music* to words by Hector Crémieux, and Ludovic Halévy, who had three years earlier provided him with the text for a work of rather greater moment, *Orpheus in the Underworld*.

There is as much of the silly and the surreal in *The Bridge of Sighs* as in its forerunner, but not nearly as much wit and good music. The action takes place, as you might guess, in Venice. Never mind that the real Bridge of Sighs had not been built in 1321, when the opera is set; never mind that the can-can was still further off in time: Venice is merely a convenient place for a burlesque of political corruption and double-dealing in love, both handled in limp fashion.

Rosemary Barnes did a neat job of translating the piece, and Leslie Head conducted with lightness and zest. The weak impression made by these performances (I saw the one on Friday) cannot be blamed on them, nor was Roger Williams's production so very bad, though it had its moments.

No, the faults were surely those of the piece itself and of a very variable cast. Thomas McAlister, as the cuckolded husband, stood out as the only one attempting an [illegible] His rivals, Stacey Almond and David Clyde, both sang and acted decently for much of the time, but Eileen Lowes, the lady of the piece, made one wonder what all the fuss was about. Oblivion is kinder.

William Chislett assesses Sr Adolfo Suárez's first year as Prime Minister

The matador who has outwitted all Spain's political bulls

Madrid

When King Juan Carlos appointed Sr Adolfo Suárez Prime minister a year ago there were many who threw up their arms in despair-believing at that time that this sounded the death knell for any attempts to move Spain to democracy.

Liberals breathed a sigh of relief when the king summoned Sr Carlos Arias, his first Prime Minister and General Franco's last, on a bright sunny morning and demanded his resignation. But when Sr Suárez was named as his replacement a curtain of gloom and despondency descended upon the opposition.

Sr Arias had been a disastrous Prime Minister appointed under pressure from the Bunker, the entrenched die-hard Francoists, and while Sr Suárez was not classed in the same league few thought he was the ideal man for that delicate period.

Who better to destroy the Franco regime than a product of that same regime? Reform from within the system, instead of revolution from without. Sr Suárez, the Minister of General Franco's National Movement in the Arias Government, was known to be an ambitious politician, but never as one capable of destroying the very system which had brought him to power.

With everything looking a little too rosy at the moment after the general election, which confirmed Sr Suárez in his post, it seems that a century and not a year has passed since his appointment.

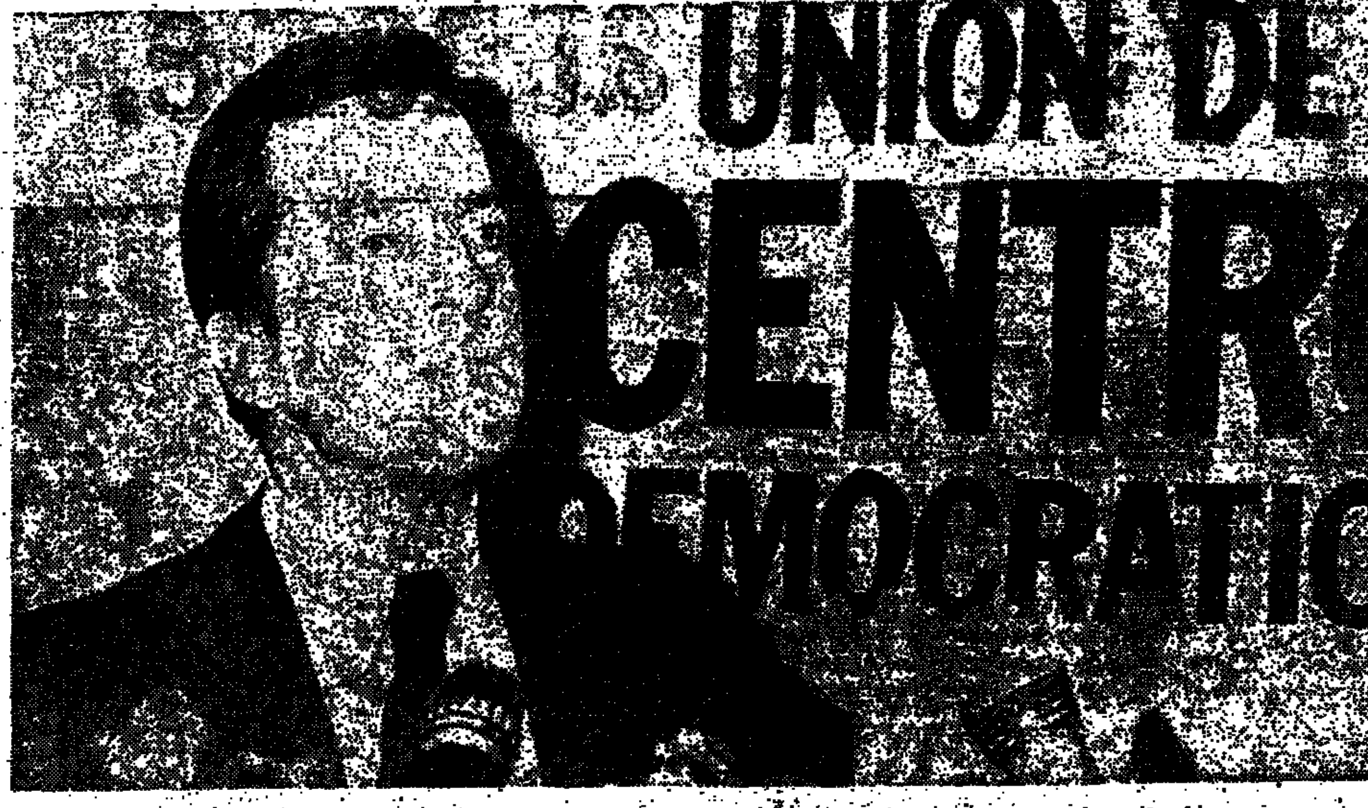
It is arguable that if the king had not got rid of Sr Arias Spain would have reached an impasse. When Sr Suárez took over at the age of 43, the transition to democracy had not even started, despite all the liberal noises made by people like Sr Manuel Fraga, the Interior Minister in the Arias Government, who refused to serve in the Suárez Government: a blessing in disguise for Sr Suárez for the true conservative colours of Sr Fraga were soon revealed when he formed the neofrancoist Popular Alliance.

The Francoists thought they would be able to control Sr Suarez, particularly as his name was put forward as one of the three candidates for the job by Sr Torcuato Fernandez Miranda, the highly conservative President of the Cortes and of the Council of the Realm, the bastion of Francoism responsible for drawing up the list of candidates for the king.

What they did not immediately realize was that Sr Fernandez Miranda's first loyalty was to the king as his old tutor. The king had had his eye on Sr Suárez for some time for he was impressed by his sincerity, energy, intelligence and youthfulness.

It was no coincidence that the king chose someone who belonged to his same generation—the generation, which as one politician put it, "was neither of the conquerors nor the conquered and was not traumatised".

The king, far more politically aware then than he was given credit for, was still known in that dark time as "Juan Carlos the Brief". He knew better than anyone, with the memory of the fate of his grandfather Alfonso XIII, who went into exile in 1931 when the republic was established, that unless there were definite changes the nickname might come true.



Sr Suárez at the press conference marking the formation of his Centre Democratic Union before the election.

"I feel and I believe that I am a democrat" Sr Suárez said when he was Movement Minister. The opposition, still persecuted in varying degrees, laughed. Sr Suárez's biography as a democrat was hardly convincing.

Born in Cebreros, a Castilian village of 5,000 inhabitants, he was one of five children of a government lawyer. Active in the Catholic Action organization he studied law on his own taking his exams at Salamanca University and later joined the Madrid Bar Association.

His family were comfortable middle class and Catholic in an area renowned for its religious feeling—Avila, the capital of his home province, was also the home of the mystic St Teresa.

So handsome was Sr Suárez when he was young and also quite religious that worried girls in the village, taken by his charm, asked him whether he would become a priest.

His first contact with the labyrinthian political system came in his early twenties when Sr Herrero Tejedor, who exercised a profound influence on Sr Suárez, was nominated civil govenor and automatically movement head of Avila. Sr Suárez by then had become popular in Avila after starting a small private crammer. His name was recommended to Sr Tejedor, a member of the Pus Dei, the lay Catholic organisation.

Sr Suarez held a series of minor provincial administrative posts where he soon came into contact with the movement. He was never a committed Falangist, but like many people without money or contacts the only way to get ahead politically was to work your way up the movement, which he did.

He was remembered as dedicating himself wholly to any task in which he was involved. (His grandfather once told him when he was a child that "if you go on like this you will be Prime Minister one day.")

He came into touch with Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, the eminence grise of General Franco, who was later assassinated by the Basque separatist organization ETA. When Sr Suárez was only 35, he was elected as family MP for Avila and a year later was appointed Civil Governor of Segovia. He got to know the king when he was appointed director general of the State run television in 1969 and used occasionally to discuss programmes with him.

Four years with television and his experiences with the movement gave him indispensable inside knowledge of the intricacies of the regime. Sr Felipe Gonzalez, the socialist leader, says of him: "He is a clever man without ideology. A solitary Francoist who can't be identified with any of the operations or currents of Francoism." Sr Suárez kept himself impeccably above any scandal.

In 1975 after a law was approved allowing political associations within the framework of the movement he founded the Union of the Spanish People which ironically, though not surprisingly given its "blueness" (the colour of the Falangist shirt) formed the base of the Popular Alliance: the main enemy of Sr Suárez's Democratic Centre Union in the general election.

With the death of General Franco he was appointed Movement Minister and kept low profile. But he did not waste time as soon as he was appointed Prime Minister. There is a story told in Cebreros of young Suárez running in front of the bulls during the village's annual fiesta when he used to show, like so many Spaniards, a certain flair as a matador. The image is apt for when he became Prime Minister he was faced having to perform a v series of faenas: getting Cortes to commit hara-kiri, ing general elections, legal trade unions, starting a logue with the opposition granting an amnesty.

There was also the de issue of depoliticizing armed forces and at the time convincing them of need for change and, mos ficult of all, scrapping movement and legalizing Communist Party: all faced with pressure from right not to go too fast from the left to get a mov and within the framewor the tortuous Francoist legal

He quickly introduced a style into the neande political life. Gone were bombastic threatening spee of the ancien régime an their place a willingnes "listen".

Sr Suárez was quickly a bronca (harsh reprehens when he announced tha would attempt all the fa Sr Jose Antonio Giron, hea General Franco's civil veterans and a member of Council of the Realm, wa that it would not be easy the "traitors".

Sr Suárez once admitte private that he faced opposition from the right from the opposition. Per this is why even such p cians as Sr Santiago Carr the communist leader, are pro Suárez. It certainly been a most difficult year Sr Suárez and he has yet t gored. Now that he has himself a mandate to go he will find the opposi much more keen to keep on his toes.

Eric Moonman

How Labour can win an autumn election

There is no justice or generosity in politics. When it comes to the next general election, the Labour Government's achievements through several difficult years will count for nothing with an electorate which tends to vote, even in local elections where the real issues are entirely different, on the state of its pocket or its stomach.

Unfortunately for the Government, the effects of political action take time to work through to the individual. Because of this it seems likely that, as in 1970, it will be a Tory government that will reap the fruits of the present Government's sacrifice of short-term popularity in favour of long-term benefits to the economy, and will preside over the economic revival which the hardship of the past two years has made possible.

Thus Jim Callaghan has a hard choice ahead of him. Either he can try to stay in government, with Liberal aid, for another 12 or 18 months, and risk having an election forced upon him in midwinter, repeating Ted Heath's 1974 experience. Or he can tackle the electorate in a positive way and go for an early election on a date of his own choosing. I'll come back to the date later. What I am primarily concerned with is the need for the Government to spell out what it has achieved now—Margaret Thatcher is not going to do it for us, neither is Bernard Levin nor Ronald Butt, nor even the "Militant" left, the Trots and their friends, who are after bigger game, hoping for the total disintegration of our present system of government so they can take over.

The Government has considerable achievements to its credit; to take just half a dozen items:

1. *The economy*

The balance of payments situation has reached a turning point with a current account surplus of £126m in the three months to April this year, the first since early 1972. This is an astonishing achievement in view of the massive deficit inherited from the Tories, the intolerable burden of the oil price rises, and the attacks on the pound.

In addition, the gold and currency reserves have risen to record levels. The Government's economic policies have received the support of the IMF and this, combined with growing world realization of the value of our coal, oil and gas reserves, has restored confidence in sterling, stabilized the exchange rate, and enabled the Government to bring down interest rates. Industrial production is on an upward path, with a 3.5 per cent rise in manufacturing industries production for the first three months of 1977, compared with the same period last year.

2. *Industrial relations*

Industrial relations had reached an all-time low when Labour was elected in 1974, yet 1976 saw the lowest number of days lost through strikes since 1967. Although the figures for early 1977 are less good, Britain's record is still far better than most industrialised nations. Labour's approach to industrial relations, as seen in the involvement of the trade unions in the social contract, in new approaches to health and safety at work, and in moves towards industrial democracy, has been a critical factor in this improvement.

3. *Pensions*

The Government has transformed the situation of the retired. Pensions are now obliged by statute to rise each year in line with either average earnings or the cost of living (whichever is the greater) and pensioners are, in fact, in real terms better off than they were when Labour came into government. In addition, a new pensions scheme has been set up which is designed ultimately to take the poverty out of retirement altogether.

4. *Care of the disabled*

The Labour Government has taken the first steps towards better care for the disabled, with a new approach to disablement incomes with non-contributory invalidity pensions, mobility and attendance allowances.

5. *Education*

The unification of our education system is almost complete, with the approval of 862 new comprehensive school projects, and with only a few authorities resisting until the last possible moment the ending of selection. Seventy-six per cent of all secondary pupils are now being educated in comprehensive schools, which means that three-quarters of a million children have wider educational opportunities. Education has also become the subject of wider public discussion, with the "Great Debate" initiated by Jim Callaghan and Shirley Williams.

6. *Social services*

The Government has put through a major reform of the law relating to children; set up specialist teams for improving services for the mentally handicapped and an inquiry into mental handicap nursing and care. These may appear quite minor reforms, but they affect millions of people's lives, often at points of crisis, and many similar government achievements of this kind can be identified by those who have benefited.

With such an impressive record, it is sad that the Government has made so little impression on the electorate. It is up to Jim Callaghan to change this, and I would urge him to send his team of 107 ministers out of their offices and away from their desks during August and September, visiting every town in Britain to tell the people what they have done. Such an approach would generate the kind of excitement and the kind of response that is missing from politics today—the emphasis on television has turned it into just another branch of entertainment, and not very good entertainment at that. Let the Government be seen as real people with real problems and real answer.

The Government should distribute some of the fruits of our three years' self-sacrifice now. I believe that the Chancellor committed a tactical error in making his biggest tax concessions, which would have given a boost to every taxpayer's take-home pay, dependent on a third stage of the voluntary incomes policy. The unions have delivered the goods twice, they could have been trusted to do so a third time with something real to show their members. This lack of trust may well prove fatal to the social contract.

But the Government must also explain that when North Sea oil comes on to full flow it will not signal massive income-tax cuts, social services expansion and similar short-term benefits. If this is all that happens, the ending of the North Sea years—perhaps 20 in total—will see us back where we are now. The profits from the oil must be ploughed into investment in industrial production and research into alternative energy sources so that we are once again equipped to compete with other nations, who modernize their factories two or three times as often as we do. If this is done we can lay the foundations for a permanent improvement in our national situation.

In brief, the Government must go on the attack now. Jim Callaghan would be well advised to clear the decks for an autumn election; if the job is tackled positively and with the confidence the Government has every right to feel, then Labour need not fear the result. Running away won't help us; meeting the electorate halfway will.

The author is Labour MP for Basildon.

All royal life is here, and there is quite a lot of it

The King of Montenegro, in the unlikely event of the Montenegrines deciding to restore their monarchy, is a trade inspector aged 68 living in Paris. The head of the royal house of Saxony, Maria Emanuel, Margrave of Meissen (in a role of regal alliteration) is a financier and painter living in Switzerland. The King of the Albanians is King Leka 1, head of the house of Zogu, aged 36, and proclaimed King in 1961. Until the restoration he hopes for, he is waiting for the call in Madrid. Unlike other monarchs in exile, he has never been short of money, because his father, King Zog, succeeded in getting his considerable personal fortune out of Albania before the Italians moved in in 1939. The Emperor of Brazil is Dom Pedro Henrique of Orleans and Braganca. He lives on a farm in the State of Rio, and his claim to the imperial throne is challenged by his much richer first cousin.

Monarchy is a curiously persistent institution in the second half of the twentieth century. Even today about sixty hereditary monarchs are still in business around the world, not counting refugee monarchs and chiefs of small tribes. Their powers range from the old-fashioned autocracies of some of the shaikhs of the Persian Gulf, to the exotic constitutional monarchy substituted in Japan after the last war for the feudal and divine powers of the Mikado, and to the republic cunningly disguised as a constitutional monarchy that has evolved in the United Kingdom over more than ten centuries.

The attractions of monarchy as a method of government are several and peculiar. As Bagehot approximately said, ordinary people find extraordinary people doing ceremonial things easier to understand and more interesting than politicians with their white papers and their loud, arrogant voices. A hereditary monarch, by representing in his person the line of ancient kings from whom he is descended, symbolizes and personalizes the shared history that gives a people a centripetal sense of nationhood. As long as the family remains the basis of a civilized society, then a hereditary royal family is not so much an anomaly, as an apotheosis.

Monarchy is a rich source of interest to genealogists, students of constitutions, historians and ordinary people who like their history personalized, snobs, and nutters. There are cranks, dangerous cranks, and royalty freaks.

Burke's Peerage has just started publishing a comprehensive and definitive dictionary of world royalty that will become an indispensable reference book and favourite bedside reading for most if not all of these groups of people. This first volume deals with more than 50 royal houses that have reigned in Europe and Latin America since the middle of the nineteenth century. It embraces reigning and non-reigning royals, major and minor, and ranges from the imperial house of Austria to the royal house of the Two Sicilies, not forgetting the imperial houses in the plural of Mexico, nor the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Grand Master of the Order of St Stefano (Archduke Gottfried, aged 75, resident of Salzburg).

The books consist partly of massive genealogies full of surprising plums. Did you kn for example, that Rich Nixon is the ninth cousin King Leka of Albania, therefore theoretically if so what distantly in line for throne, if the Albanians sho decide that they want monarch again? There lively biographies a character sketches of present heads of the royal fa ilies: reigning, hopeful, a resigned to never reigni again. And there are entertai ing historical essays on th royal families, their past, an their personalities. Many c these are larger and odde than life.

Queen Elisabeth of Ro mania ("Carmen Sylva", writer, both splendid a absurd) called out blessings ships through a megaphon and sang excruciating due with a charlatan who warbl under the delusion shared nobody else that he could si equally well as a bass, ba tone, or tenor. King Leopold of the Belgians wore a wig keep his head warm, a treble-soled boots to keep o the damp. King Ferdinar consort of Dona Maria Gloria of Portugal, at the a of 60 rode an elephant arou a ship as triumphantly and fr of his own chivalry as D Quixote himself.

It would be an exaggerati to say that all human life here. But some rich and ra comic aspects of human li are tucked away in this mag terial stud-book of the royals.

Philip Howar

Burke's Royal Families of th World, volume 1, Europe an Latin America, Burke Peerage, £18.

LEAPMAN IN LONDON

No programme on radio or television is discussed as much in the prints as *Today* on Radio 4. This I take not to be because of its intrinsic interest but because it provides for many journalists and their readers their first cultural infusion of the day.

When I occupied this space on a daily rather than a weekly basis I would quite often take the programme to task for this or that piece of nonsense. Other commentators do the same, most recently Crucifer, a diarist in the *New Statesman*.

His mild criticism was more effective than mine in that it provoked a response from Ian McIntyre, no less the controller of Radio 4. He wrote to boast that the "new pattern of breakfast-time listening" (surely indistinguishable from the old pattern save by people who work for the BBC or who have unusually sensitive antennae) was pulling in the crowds.

Not only was *Today*, he asserted, attracting more listeners than hitherto, but the news bulletins at seven and eight o'clock had increased their audience by a cool quarter of a million apiece. The most likely explanation for such a large reaction to merely marginal changes is that the BBC have done their sums wrong; though I suppose the increased audience for *Today* could be attributed to the fact that the programme is shorter, so Brian Redhead clears his throat less often.

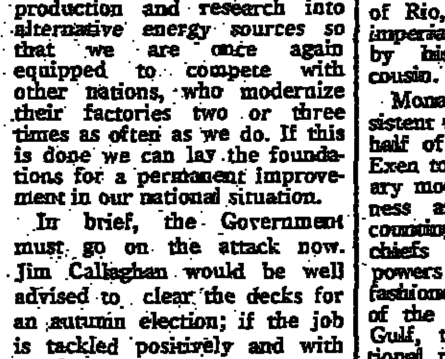
McIntyre's own explanations are that "the new format throws the news on the hour into sharper relief", which is pure mumbo-jumbo; and that "the newsroom have risen to the occasion and have been writing particularly crisp bulletins". The word "crisp" is one which media executives are wont to use when at a loss for any more cogent form of praise. When I worked on *The Sun* I was sometimes complimented by my masters for "crisp copy", which I assumed meant simply that I had kept it short; but this cannot be the meaning when applied to news bulletins, which are of fixed length.

So I made a couple of sample listenings to the eight o'clock news last Tuesday and Thursday, trying to detect the crunch of crispness. Thursday's bulletin contained some impressive flights of fancy in the reporting of the Grunwick dispute.

At the first mention, the dispute was said to be "drawing into its coils" the Post Office and the postal workers' union. Next the hope was expressed that people could "prevent the ripples from spreading", and finally it was said to be "spreading like an amoeba", which sent me scurrying for the dictionary. Imaginative, but hardly crisp.

Tuesday's bulletin was dominated by the Spithead Naval Review which was to take place that day. Here, and in the *Today* programme which followed, I noted a deplorable failure of reporting.

The bulletin noted that the Queen had asked specially that, when cheering her, the sailors should shout "Hooray!" rather than "Hurrah!" This gripping information was thought so vital that it was repeated in the *Today* programme and, for a third time, in the subsequent review of the morning papers.



But in no instance was an attempt made to explain the Queen's eccentric preference. What are her motives for discriminating between "Hooray!" and "Hurrah!" and, more important, what right does she have to impose her wishes in the matter? She should surely be delighted enough that her sailors want to give vent to this spontaneous outburst of loyalty and affection, without being so presumptuous as to dictate to them the precise terms in which she will accept the tribute.

The mystery deepened when, feeling that the story had a familiar ring, I reached for my cutting book. Keen students of my career will recall that my first work ever to be published was an article in *The Spectator* in June 1958, about preparations for a Queen's Birthday Parade at Chatham Barracks, where I was serving her at the time as an Able Stores Assistant (Stores).

The Queen was not scheduled to be there in person: the chief guests were to be the mayors of Chatham and Gillingham and the Commander-in-Chief, The Nore. In the event the parade was cancelled because of rain, but in the rehearsals for it we were, as I reported in my article, give precise instructions about how to cheer.

"The Commander will say 'Hip-hip-hip'," the First Lieutenant told us. "You will answer 'Hooray!' and describe with your cap a left-handed circle two feet in diameter. It is essential to say 'Hoo-ray!' with the accent on the RAY. On no account must it be 'Hurrah!'"

So the navy's own liking for "Hooray!" over "Hurrah!" goes back at least 19 years. Why, then, is it still an issue in 1977? And what does lie behind the Queen's determined stand on the matter? Real scope here for investigative reporting; but the BBC's news-gatherers, for all their purported crispness, have always regarded it as their job to convey received information rather than to find things out for themselves.

Another institution I wrote about more than once during my years as a diarist was the Automobile Association. Usually my comments were favourable—as on their book of country walks—but my last reference was only a few weeks ago, when I accused the AA of being anti-life. So I feared some dreadful retribution when, last weekend, on a visit to my mother-in-law in Yorkshire, I was obliged to place myself at the mercy of the AA Relay rescue service.

We broke down, with smoke pouring from the bonnet, in torrential rain on the M62, about 14 miles from where we were staying. We were alongside an emergency telephone and, through the efficiency of the Humberside police and the AA, help was at hand within the hour.

No roadside repair was possible, said the patrolman. It needed a new gasket—one of those bits of mechanism whose mysteries are known only to AA men. He towed the car and passengers to my mother-in-law's house and arranged a relay to London for the following day, when a yellow truck came for us.

The cordial driver winched the car on the back, put us all into comfortable aircraft-style seats in the cab, and conveyed us quickly to a motorway area on the Derbyshire border, where we were joined by two more cars and passengers in a similar plight.

This was the low point. Our next vehicle turned out to be a Land-Rover and trailer limited to only 40 miles an hour, and even slower uphill. It pottered to a base camp near Northampton, where things improved considerably again. On arrival, we observed the driver of a truck even more modern and comfortable than the first, polishing it up in readiness for us. Time for a quick cup of coffee—at 3p, surely the cheapest in the land—before speeding on to London.

We reached home some seven hours after we set out, and the car was delivered to a local garage for repair. The AA personnel were without exception friendly and helpful. Certainly good value for the subscription.

Since I am devoting this column to venerable British institutions, a quick knee in the groin now for the Campaign for Real Ale. Being fond of some traditionally brewed beers (though some of the more exotic ones taste to me as though they are made from old socks), I admire CAMRA's original work in getting pub to improve the choice fo customers by introducing som of the non-keg brews.

Yet their report last wee on the subject of lager reeks of the didactic intoleran which seems inseparable fro proselytizing campaigns of th sort. They found lager "we and overpriced", adding th it "makes handsome pro for the big brewers, b drinkers would get much be ter value for money drinkin ordinary bitters and mild".

What seems not to ha occurred to the CAMRA fana ics is that there are those wh actually prefer the taste lager to that of bitters a mild, and are prepared to pa the asking price for it, despi its low original gravity. On th hottest days last summer found a glass of lager, co and foaming from the tap, much more agreeable prospec than a warm, syrupy mug o Stench and Dredge's Old Peculiar.

I have staying with me nephew from the Unite States, who has enjoyed spend ing his afternoons watchin tennis on television, downin can after can of lager the while. This does not make him a person of no discrimination or a dupe of the big brewers: he is doing what he likes, and it is wrong of CAMRA to scoff at him for liking it. If we choose our drinks solely on the basis of how strong they were, or how quickly they would get us smashed, we should all be knocking back pints of draught gin.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone : 01-837 1234

THE CHINESE INTERREGNUM

Nine months after Mao Tse-tung's death China is still without a new leadership group. Many top posts are unfilled, the surviving party political bureau is under strength and ill-assorted ; most plainly, Mr Hua Kuo-feng's authority as party chairman lacks the official seal. This delay is the reason why those looking for signs of change following the Maoist era find little to fasten on. Most of the attitudes on which Mao put his personal stamp survive. It is safer therefore to play the old tunes, most of all for an insecure leader who justifies the post he claimed by Mao's personal approval.

Only in certain areas has China unmistakably moved away from Maoist habits. Much the most important is in the management of the economy which now proceeds unimpeded by the constant political injections associated with Mao's singular revolutionary ambition. Over twenty years, with the accelerated cooperatives of 1956, the great leap of 1958, going right on until the climax of the cultural revolution in the late sixties, the evidence accumulated of damage done to the economy by constant political campaigns. So much so that a consensus developed, focusing on Chou *En-lai's leadership, that longed* for an end to these intrusions. In the final battle with the radical Maoists it coalesced to the point where there was general agreement, irrespective of personalities. Mr Teng Hsiao-ping's maligned question : what does it matter if the cats are black or white as long as they catch the mice ? has been answered in his favour.

The other area of change is defence. No formal burial is necessary for Maoist tenets of guerrilla warfare. A rational modernizing of the Chinese forces is in hand, no doubt with the support of all but a handful of military leaders openly committed to the radical cause. It is, perhaps, symbolic that Mao's first, respected party critic, Marshal Peng Te-huai, who commanded Chinese troops in their only experience of modern warfare in Korea, should now have been vindicated both in his criticism of the great leap and for his military judgment. Indeed, it might be said that when he was driven from office for his criticism in 1959 the real rift between Mao and his colleagues began.

But look elsewhere than the economy and defence and there is little change. The door is now more open to western culture—that followed naturally on the overthrow of the gang of four. Will it lead in time to greater freedom for Chinese writers and producers ? It is too soon to say. For the most part communist dogma reigns. The dictatorship of the proletariat is still inscribed on the tablets. Last month *People's Daily* intransigently dismissed the possibility of communists coming to power by peaceful change. In May, almost with glee, the party paper recalled Mao Tse-tung's castigation in 1955 of the eminent social philosopher and rural reformer, Liang Shu-ming, for saying that Marxist class stratification and class warfare had no reality in a Chinese context. Even the tiny, meaningless, pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist parties still send their delegations to Peking.

But of course the most obviously unchanged sphere is China's adherence to the world view it inherited from Mao : the unyielding hostility to the Russians and, balancing that, the readiness to be patient over the détente with America. That same root of fear and hostility to the Soviet Union still guides —and very considerably warps— all Chinese behaviour in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

None of these current reaffirmations of Maoist belief whether over party dogma or foreign policy seems to have been the outcome of careful reassessment. In part the explanation must be that Chairman Hua dare not risk the charge of disloyalty to Mao. More important than Mr Hua's own reservations is the fact that in these areas there has always been disagreement, more complex than the simple consensus against Maoist political campaigns. If there is to be a debate over reducing tension on the Sino-Soviet border, or on how the American relationship should be handled, or, on what figure China wants to cut in the third world, then it can only begin when the approved new men are sitting around the table. That will not be before the formalities of a central committee plenum, a party congress capped by the National People's Congress, probably during the early autumn.

When this has duly happened what can we expect ? From Chairman Hua the continuing careful management of the economy that he has already initiated and, in general, a preference for the middle road. He seems in other ways very much a product of Maoist tutelage, formed by the post-Yenan era. If one looks for someone capable of reflecting on China's revolutionary purpose—or, more likely, China's national aims—then Mr Teng Hsiao-ping is the only man with the force of personality and the pre-Maoist experience to see China's predicament not simply in its communist context. The bickering behind the scenes over his restoration to power has gone on all this year. The new, post-Maoist China may take as long again to declare itself.

BRITISH FISHING IN DISTRESS

The British fishing industry must be wondering what it has done to deserve the succession of cruel setbacks it has suffered ever since Iceland declared its unilateral fishing limits in 1975 resulting in the last (and, for Britain, unsuccessful) cod war. The universal movement towards the establishment of 200-mile fishing zones, Britain's membership of the EEC, and the urgent *need for conservation measures* to save certain stocks from extinction, have combined most unfortunately for our fishing fleets. Almost all the consequences have been detrimental.

The Government's unilateral ban on herring fishing until the end of the year is a case in point. Stemming from the best of motives—to ensure the continued existence of herring in the North Sea—it has, because it is non-discriminatory (a necessary feature to confer legality on the decision so far as the EEC is concerned) hit the Scottish fishing industry almost as hard as it has the Dutch. The argument that unless such a ban was imposed no one would ever be able to fish herring at all in the longer term may be valid, but it is of limited comfort to the Scottish trawlers laid up with nothing to do. It was the right thing for the Government to do, but it is bound to have an adverse effect on a section of our own fishing industry.

The herring issue has, of course, not been finalised. The Dutch are resentful, which is particularly unfortunate in view of the friendship which normally obtains between Britain and the Netherlands. Other EEC members have criticised Britain for its obdurate attitude and might be the less receptive to Britain's claims in the context of the important wider-ranging discussions on a Common Fisheries Policy, and especially to her demands, admittedly now diluted, for a 50-mile exclusive or preferential fishing zone. What will happen next January 1 ? Six months is surely not long enough a period for stocks to be replenished sufficiently to allow a resumption of fishing on any significant scale.

Cod fishing off Norway provides another example of the difficulty of reconciling good Europeanism with the reasonable expectations of Britain's fishing industry. The British Fisheries Federation has pointed out that Norway has stopped all cod-fishing off her coast because the quota for the whole EEC, which was supposed to allow fishing up to August, was exhausted before the end of June. A new quota does not come into force until September.

The Federation says that the reason for the speed of fulfilment of the quota is that the fleets of other EEC countries, unlike Britain's, abandoned responsible restraint and made every effort to fish as much as possible as quickly as possible.

The British Government is in a difficult position. However much sympathy it may feel for the fishing industry, fisheries is not the only sensitive issue, nor the most important one, on the EEC agenda. There is a limit to how tough it can behave on behalf of Britain's fishermen, partly because of the consequences a bitter struggle on fishing may have on other areas of discussion, and partly because losing some control over her waters and her fisheries was part of the price paid by Britain on accession to the Community. Within the practical limits imposed, however, the Government must continue to fight hard for a reasonable and workable arrangement that would ensure in the short term, the economic survival of the fishing industry, and in the longer term, its renewed prosperity.

David Wood

A House not to defend or to destroy

In a few unscripted remarks to the newly launched Peers and Press Luncheon Club, I surprised myself by asserting that the House of Lords is "at once indefensible and indestructible", and wondered if any judgment, though capable of proof, ought to be facile in its phrasing. It sounded and still sounds like a phrase merely for effect. Yet last week another set of proposals to reform the House of Lords redeemed it. Lord Champion and 12 other Labour peers published a report insisting that the present House cannot be justified in its present powers or composition, though a reformed second chamber remains indispensable.

The Champion working party, of course, must be reckoned to have an implied interest. They are all members of the existing second chamber, where they continue to speak and vote on lawmaking long after they have retired from the rigours of Commons life, lost their Commons seats or finished their *devoted service* to Sir Harold Wilson. The working party was also expressly set up to challenge a left-wing proposal within the Labour national executive committee that the next party manifesto should renew the old, old commitment to abolish the Upper House. The members could scarcely be expected to put on the black cap and sentence themselves to death. They could be expected to propose reforms in composition and powers that would reprieve the Lords while making the House more acceptable to its radical critics, who nowadays include Lord Carrington, the Opposition leader, and many Conservative peers.

Expectations were fulfilled, though not with much daredevil originality. Most of the proposals followed the Labour White Paper of November 1968, which was based on inter-party talks and carried in both Houses the same month: a two-tier house of a limited number of voting peers, with non-voting peers who could speak ; the removal of the peers' absolute right to reject *statutory instruments* ; and the reduction of the Lords' suspensory veto over legislation to six months from the date of disagreement between the two Houses.

Some White Paper proposals, however, are missing from the Champion report, including those to enforce retirement at 72 years, to guarantee that the government of the day would not have an overall majority in the Lords, and to leave patronage wholly to the Prime Minister's recommendations.

The Champion proposals accept the argument that the Lords as now composed is indefensible by suggesting that the hereditary basis of membership should be altered, so that only peers of first creation and life peers should have voting rights, although a proportion of active hereditary peers could be made life peers by party selection. There is nothing revolutionary or particularly radical in that.

Even before the 1914-18 war the Conservative leader, Lord Salisbury, invented the group of Independent Conservative peers to lessen the Conservative majority in the House. In 1933 he went farther and brought in a Bill for a reformed chamber made up of 150 peers elected by their own order, and 150 members from outside.

Ever since then, Conservative leaders have pioneered in Lords *reform, particularly the revolutionary* Harold Macmillan who ingeniously filled the old bottle with new wine. Most Conservative peers today agree on the need for root and branch reforms to remove hereditary dominance.

Why, then, with such broad agreement decade after decade that the composition of the Lords needs changing, is the House as now built indestructible ? The answer never alters. Precisely because changes in composition would make the Upper House easier to defend and more zealous to assert itself. A reformed House, once brought into being by legislation, could not be kept under constant threat by an extremist or arbitrary ministry and its Commons majority, and the powers it had been statutorily given, though apparently diminished, could be and would be used with increased respectability. For more than half a century the House, or the majority within it, has observed a convention of rarely obstructing any government of the day, and in a reconstructed House that convention *might well cease to work as a brake* on party spirit.

For the Labour left, and those farther towards Marxist-Leninism, it always follows that a weak and unreformed Lords is better to live with than a strengthened and reformed House. For that reason they plump now, as they plumped before under Clem Attlee and Harold Wilson, for outright abolition and a unicameral system. Hence Sir Harold's abandonment of the Parliament (No 2) Bill in April 1969, when Labour backbenchers deserted him in droves on the committee stage.

At any rate, the Champion working party had no truck with a unicameral system. They conceded that it is not the proper role of a second chamber in a democratic system to "usurp" (constitutionally not a happy word) the authority of the elected first chamber.

Then they added: "A second chamber is justifiable and relevant if it reinforces democracy through the effective performance of certain functions." Among those functions, rather significantly, they felt it necessary to include that of overriding any attempt by the elected chamber to prolong a Parliament's life beyond the statutory period of five years. That they consider to be a crucial democratic safeguard in the absence of a written constitution, and it may serve as a comment on what a group of experienced Labour politicians in the Lords see as at least a danger, even though it be remote.

For the Labour MPs who endorse the Champion report, the justification for a second chamber also extends to relieving the Commons burden by initiating and revising legislation, especially where a guillotine has been used below, by providing a forum in which able men from outside politics can debate the national interest, and by scrutinizing better than the Commons the growing spate of EEC legislation.

For internal Labour Party reasons, the proposals cannot be practical politics. But they will help to keep the Lords in being, much as it is, for a long time to come. As sometimes happens to delight us with a paradox, the Labour left are the anti-reformers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Society's attitude to human life

From the Archbishop of Westminster

Sir, The delaying tactics adopted by pro-abortion members of the Standing Committee examining the Abortion (Amendment) Bill sponsored by Mr William Benyon and the clearly non-cooperative attitude of the Government were described and assessed, I presume, accurately by Ronald Butt (June 30). In one sense, his article said all that needs to be said about that situation. It is indeed sad to witness such determination to thwart the repeatedly expressed will of the House and to ignore the concern among so many ordinary people about the effects of the 1967 legislation.

May I, however, make two further points. Mr Benyon's Bill is not about the fundamental issues. Behind the present controversy lies the profoundly moral question of, *our society's attitude to human life* and to the value of every individual. This transcends emotionalism and alleged sectarian scruple. Concern for life and for the dignity of each person is indivisible. To care deeply about human rights is to be anxious to defend life in all its stages from conception to the grave. Indifference to the fate of the unborn is but one expression of an attitude that may yet take unacceptable decisions about the continuing life of the aged, the handicapped, the terminally ill. We are told that the sole motive for legalizing abortion and euthanasia is compassion, but it is, in my view, a selective compassion, for it does not take account of all the facts in the situation. Better, I believe, to regard life as a gift, to view each person as uniquely valuable, to harness the energies of our people to the creation of a more just and humane society.

Should we not be thinking—and this is my second point—of the need to learn how to develop loving and lasting relationships within marriage, to act responsibly towards those whom we love, to foster family life and to create a caring society supportive of those in distress ?

To advocate abortion as an automatic response to unplanned pregnancies is, I am convinced, to misjudge badly the enduring values in our society. There is, I believe, among many men and women an uneasiness about some of the forces at present shaping our society, and there is, too, an unchanged attachment to many of the ideals, inherited from our Christian past, of family, honour, and respect for life. We should not undervalue these profound instincts. They are crucial to our wellbeing.

Yours faithfully,
BASIL HUME,
Archbishop of Westminster,
Archbishop's House,
Westminster, SW1.
July 2.

From the Chairman of Brook Advisory Centres

Sir, Regarding Ronald Butt's article (June 30) one can hardly call a majority of 38, the number by which Mr Benyon's Abortion (Amendment) Bill won its second reading, "substantial". And to draw a precedent from the comparison between the extra time allotted David Steel's Bill and the present amending Bill is spurious. Mr Steel's Bill was awarded extra time because the majority in favour of the Second Reading was a substantial 194.

Furthermore, many of those MPs who voted for the Second Reading of Benyon's Bill did so, not because they were in favour of the Bill, but because they wanted further debate on the matter. Doctor Gerard Vaughan, for instance, Opposition Spokesman on Health, said in the Second Reading Debate "I would not be prepared to vote for the Bill as it stands at the Third Reading."

Mr Butt totally destroys an already shaky case in his penultimate paragraph. If he, or any of the Bill's supporters *really* know of any case where a foetus which would have survived independently has been destroyed, will they please state names and dates. If their case were a good one, would they really need to resort to such emotion and scandal ?

May I also point out that both Sir Bernard Braine and Mr William Benyon are members of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children, which is committed to abolishing legal abortion altogether. "Not anti-abortion hard liners" indeed !

Yours faithfully,
CAROLINE WOODROFFE, Chairman, Brook Advisory Centres,
233 Tottenham Court Road, W1.

From Dr Tony Smith

Sir, Whatever the causes of MPs' support of Mr Benyon's Bill modifying the Abortion Act, Mr Ronald Butt (article, June 30) cannot claim medical approval for the changes. The opposition to the Bill by the DHSS is based firmly on the advice given to it by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, the BMA, and the Joint Consultants' Committee, all of whom have stated that they see no need to modify the law.

Furthermore the upper limit of pregnancy for termination should not be a contentious issue. In fact, as medical comment on the Bill has stressed, it is now standard practice in most hospitals to set an upper limit of 20 weeks in cases where the grounds for termination refer to the mother rather than the foetus. But there is a growing proportion of cases in which the reason for termination is suspected foetal abnormality.

One of the most welcome medical advances in recent years has been the development of ways of identifying malformed and otherwise handicapped foetuses early enough in pregnancy for termination to be possible. Unfortunately the crucial tests are not possible until 16-18 weeks, and further confirmatory procedures may then be needed. Last week the *Lancet* published results of a nation-wide trial of a blood test to detect spina bifida and concluded that there would often be a rush to complete the assessment in time for abortion at 20-24 weeks. Mr Benyon's Bill recognizes that there is a difficulty and provides that the upper limit should be 24 weeks in cases where the foetus is thought to be abnormal, but that leaves no margin for error.

Furthermore late terminations are carried out in units with facilities for resuscitation should the procedure result in delivery of a normal, viable foetus. "The amendments suggested by Mr Benyon's Bill would appear to serve little purpose", say the obstetricians, whose lives are spent in the care of pregnant women. Why cannot their opinion be accepted ?

Yours, etc,
TONY SMITH,
17 Regent's Park Terrace, NW1.
July 1.

Murdered ambassadors

From Mr David Barchard and Mr Christopher J. Walker

Sir, We are deeply disturbed by the series of assassinations of Turkish ambassadors in European capitals during the last two years.

Despite a lack of firm evidence, there seems to be a consensus among many Turks and Armenians that the killings are the work of Armenian extremist organizations variously referred to as the "Secret Liberation Army" or the "28th of May Organization". Though one must be wary of accepting such claims at face value, organizations with these names have claimed responsibility for the murder of the Turkish diplomats and also for the bomb explosion at Istanbul Airport on May 29 in which five people died.

The killing of an ambassador is a peculiarly futile and abhorrent form of terrorism. The present spate of assassinations, if it is indeed the work of Armenian groups, is presumably modelled on events after the First World War, when the Armenian Revolutionary Federation hunted down and killed the former Young Turk leaders who were widely held to be responsible for the massacres of 1915-16.

Those assassinated in 1921 and 1922 were personally involved in the events of 1915, and had never been put on trial for their actions. By no possible reckoning can Turkish diplomats today be held responsible, either individually or as representatives of Turkey, for events which took place before their birth and indeed before the establishment of the Republic they represent.

Leaving aside the moral issues, it is extremely unlikely that killing ambassadors will achieve anything for the Armenian people today, any more than violence will help the South Moluccans. The persistence of Armenian sentiments at the loss of their traditional homeland is readily understandable, but it is unlikely that anything will be regained through terrorism today. Rather, world sympathy is likely to be alienated.

The most probable outcome of the present attacks is the further strengthening of racialist political movements inside Turkey and the jeopardization of those Armenians who still live in the country. Conceivably the violence could open the way for a kind of minor racial war fought in embassies and cultural centres across the world.

Though it is easy to understand the Armenian sense of grievance and their frustration at apparent world indifference, we hope that Armenian community leaders throughout the world will appreciate that the present campaign (if indeed it is such) is more likely to damage their cause than to advance it, and that they will declare themselves opposed to the taking of innocent lives.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BARCHARD,
CHRISTOPHER J. WALKER,
London, SW3.
June 15.

Journalists' closed shop

From Mr Alan Knowles

Sir, I hope that so talented a writer as Mr Bernard Levin does not accept Mr Jonathan Hammond's invitation (letters, June 22) to resign from the National Union of Journalists. Rather do I hope that he will continue to devote some of his energies to ensuring that the union, which represents the overwhelming majority of British and Irish journalists covering every shade of opinion, is fully representative of its members. If he succeeds the NUJ may well survive its present difficulties, caused largely by one particular faction—the extreme left—being disproportionately represented both on its National Executive and at its annual conference.

For those like myself who do not wish to see the fragmentation of journalistic strength and purpose such as occurs in some democratic countries (with virtually a union for every political party) it is of vital importance that the only serious journalistic body in existence in this country does not lose altogether what industrial strength it can muster. And that, in many areas of journalism, seems precious little.

The only way journalists can do something to improve the abysmal rewards offered, particularly in the provincial newspaper and magazine fields, is by remaining united and being prepared to try to sink the deep divisions that exist in our ranks. The extreme left, which appears to be in a powerful position at the moment, is in fact in an extremely precarious one for the members will not march if false *orders are given I believe the cause* of journalists and their craft is in great danger through the folly of political extremists who are prepared to use the machinery and apparatus of a union for their own bewildering ends.

Journalists have enemies enough, including employers who say they are implacably opposed to the closed shop while cheerfully conceding it to the print unions, without tearing ourselves to pieces. If the NUJ cannot provide an umbrella to cover the hopes and aspirations of such diverse people as Mr Hammond and Mr Levin then its future must be bleak indeed.

Yours fraternally,
ALAN W. KNOWLES, Father,
BBC Manchester Regional
Chapel, NUJ.
60 Church Road,
Bolton, Lancashire.

Energy and the environment

From the Chairman of the Natural Environment Research Council

Sir, There is now a general realization that during the next 10 or 15 years world demand for oil will exceed available supplies and that energy sources must change fundamentally by 1990. It is also becoming recognized that renewable and (so called) "clean" energy sources cannot be developed on a scale sufficient to provide more than a token contribution on this time scale. The main requirements of the civilized world must, in fact, be met by the development of a combination of coal reserves and nuclear energy. In UK the availability of North Sea oil provides more latitude than is available to other nations, but time is not on our side, for British North Sea hydrocarbon reserves will run low at a time when international competition for supply is greatly increased.

The Department of Energy has produced alternative "scenarios" covering different approaches to this problem. The Department of the Environment has been given the responsibility of coordinating environmental problems arising from nuclear energy development. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries monitors marine pollution. The factor which appears to be entirely lacking is Governmental machinery for an overall view for arriving at the right balance between coal, oil and any other practical alternatives, having in mind not only resource availability but the differing costs to the community and the effects on all aspects of the environment.

The first requirement is factual data, and as far as the public is concerned these are entirely inadequate—nor can conventional public inquiries cover a spectrum sufficiently wide for informed decisions.

The National Coal Board is optimistic about the total availability of coal reserves in Britain but have environmental considerations been taken into account in assessing practicability of development ? At what stage will it be possible to compare (for example) the environmental problems of the Vale of Belvoir development with those of the reported discovery in north Nottinghamshire ? Would the NCB have enough data to enable an independent assessment to be made of the penalties involved in working the Belvoir coalfield from peripheral localities ? Will there be a feed-in from the Ministry of Agriculture on the consequential losses of agricultural production in the different cases ?

Similarly, on the nuclear side, what Government agency will be given the task of planning the unavoidable development in order to minimize environmental damage (of all kinds) ? How is a balance to be achieved between local hazard, the reduction in international availability of plutonium implicit in the UK reprocessing of residues, and other political factors ? Who will strike the overall balance in these and other cases ?

Mr Benn has properly called for *public debate on* the energy issues. He could serve the public further by ensuring that it is properly informed ; that the alternatives are properly documented, so that decisions are taken on a realistic rather than an emotional basis. There is an ancillary need for authoritative assessment and advice in fields where data are uncertain and contradictory statements are made ; here the independent function of the Research Council system could be of great value.

Most importantly, there is a need for the Government to demonstrate that the energy problem is recognized as transcending departmental boundaries, and for machinery to be set up to balance the alternative needs of different ways of meeting the coming energy gap, against the background of their effects on social life, amenities and agriculture, on the dangers of pollution on land and sea and on the vexed question of disposal of wastes. The equation is a particularly complex one ; it would be reassuring to have some promise that the many different factors will be taken into account.

Yours faithfully,
PETER KENT, Chairman Natural Environment Research Council.
Alhambra House,
27-33 Charing Cross Road, WC2,
June 30.

Bolivian miners

From the Bolivian Ambassador

Sir, On May 6, representatives of the National Union of Mineworkers gave a press conference, reported in your newspaper. The following day they appealed to the British Government not to approve a project for assistance in reequipping some of the mines of COMIBOL (the Bolivian State Mining Corporation), and to improve the living conditions of the Bolivian miner, on the grounds that my Government forcibly suppressed a strike in the *mines a year ago, and subsequently* imprisoned or sent into exile a number of the trade union leaders who instigated this strike.

I *do* not, on this occasion, want to explain the reasons why my Government found it necessary to take decisive action in the face of this threat. I only want to make the following points:

First, in November, 1976 the NUM Executive proposed that a delegation should visit Bolivia to look into the human rights position of the Bolivian miners. My Government promptly agreed to this proposal without conditions. The NUM then decided not to send this delegation and instead they sent a secret mission in April this year which established contact with political dissidents. It did not contact either the Government, COMIBOL, or the Trade Union National Mining Committee, the democratically elected body which represents the miners. In these circumstances, its report can hardly have been well balanced.

Second, the above mentioned Committee sent a telegram to the Secretary-General of the NUM expressing astonishment that the NUM mission had not contacted them during their visit and asking the NUM to invite a small Bolivian delegation to London to discuss the situation. The telegram made it clear that the Bolivian miners themselves were wholeheartedly in favour of the British project. This telegram has remain unanswered.

Third, my Government would welcome a visit by a British mission, including representatives of Her Majesty's Government, the Church and the NUM to report on the whole position of human rights in Bolivia, in relation to the proposed project. I can guarantee that they would be allowed to go anywhere and see anyone they wished.

Sir, I am, Yours faithfully,
R. MIRANDA BALDIVIA,
General.
The Bolivian Embassy,
106 Eton Square, SW1.

Soviet secret service

From Mr Gabriel Ronay

Sir, Had Mr M. R. D. Foot (letter, June 22) read my article of June 13 less cursorily he would have noticed perhaps that I duly indicated that Sandor Rado was "Dora" with the use of the title of his memoirs, *Dora jelenti*. But since most primary Western reference books refer to the Russian's Swiss network as the "Lucy ring", I kept to the same to avoid confusion.

The role played by British intelligence in supplying Rado's network with vital military information is far from obscure, as Mr Foot claims. Richard Deacon's solid reference book, *The Russian Secret Service*, confirms it and provides ample proof to put it in the correct perspective.

Constantine FitzGibbon, who was himself concerned with the decoding operation at Bletchley, says in his recently published book, *Secret Intelligence*: "Since the Russians would not accept military intelligence from any but their own sources, Ultra and much else was 'fed' to the Russians via the 'Lucy Ring'" (NB). Similarly irrelevant is Mr Foot's remark that Leopold Trepper's network was a quite separate outfit, as I duly noted that in my article.

As for the missing reference to the recent English translations of memoirs, I feel that there is some advantage in using the original works, not the polished final products. Mr Nicholas Carroll's scoop in *The Sunday Times* (June 19) underlines this. Although the story of "Brezhnev's Czech blunder" was included in the original Czech manuscript of a book, it was omitted from the published work. It came to light now because the manuscript was reread.

I am grateful to Mr Foot for pointing out that Mr Trepper's name was misspelt. It was a regrettable transmission error.

Yours faithfully,
GABRIEL RONAY,
7 Orchard Road,
Highgate, N6.
June 22.

Mountain guides

From the President of the British Mountaineering Council

Sir, Today's *The Times* (June 28) carries a report from Geneva stating that Swiss and Austrian mountain guides have queried the competence of their British counterparts who are currently seeking affiliation to the Guides' International Union.

As the licensing authority for British mountain guides, and the governing body of the sport, the British Mountaineering Council can speak authoritatively both on the relative merits of Continental and British guides and on the technical competence of the latter.

Whilst it is sadly true that the mountains of Britain lack permanent snowcaps and glaciers, that geological quirk of fate has not inhibited our best climbers, some of whom are guides, from sporting achievement that place them in the front rank of the international alpine brotherhood. Indeed our guides have been mercifully spared the tedium of interminable glacier plods, or the equivalent of queue jumping on the Matterhorn, the bread and butter work of most Continental guides. Proportionately British guides operate at a higher grade of rock climbing difficulty by the nature of the terrain of mountain Britain.

For 30 years the BMC has supervised and safeguarded the training, licensing and professional status of British mountain guides and I echo Herr Anderl Heckmayer in stating that they undoubtedly compare with the best of the Continental guides.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PETTIGREW,
President,
British Mountaineering Council,
4 Tanton Road,
Stokesley,
Cleveland.
June 28.

Long-distance walking

From Mr R. S. Nichols

Sir, In extolling the virtues of long distance running as a means of avoiding heart disease in men, Dr Tony Smith (June 21) omitted to mention similar benefits to health of long distance walking. As evidence of this I would like to mention W. F. (Billy) Baker, former holder of the London to Brighton and back walking record of 18 hours 3 minutes, and now at the age of 88 walking 12 miles a day along the footpaths of the Chilterns ; Fred Redman, former world 10 mile record holder, who two years ago at the age of 64, completed a 100 mile walking race in Australia in 22 hours, only three hours slower than his time for the distance 20 years ago ; and T. Lloyd-Johnson, who at the age of 70, completed the *Leicester Mercury* 20 miles race in three hours 20 minutes.

In times past, Londoners were reckoned to be good walkers. For the benefit of their health it is to be hoped they will regain this reputation.

R. S. NICHOLS,
Life Member,
Metropolitan Walking Club,
29 Maxwelton Avenue,
Mill Hill, NW7.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 3: Mr Cyril Woods had the honour of being received by The Queen at Windsor Castle today when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

Mr Isaac Little, Miss Mary Pearce and Mr John Reynolds had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty decorated them with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

The Prince of Wales, Chairman, attended a Gala Evening at the *Theatre Royal, Windsor, in aid* of The Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal.

KENSINGTON PALACE

July 3: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today attended the *Marlboro Jubilee* Cup International Powerboat Meeting held as part of the London Celebrations Committee's programme for The Queen's Silver Jubilee.

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness started the British leg of the European Endurance Championship for Formula 1 Powerboats at Festival Pier.

Mrs Alastair Aird was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

July 3: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester today visited the International Festival of Flowers and Music at Westminster Cathedral held in aid of The Queen's *Silver Jubilee Fund and was later* present at the Silver Jubilee Concert of the Australian Musical Association at Drury Lane Theatre.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

July 2: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, accompanied by The Duchess of Kent, was present this *afternoon* at the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon and presented challenge trophies to the winners.

Captain James Greenfield and Mrs Alan Henderson were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

July 3: Princess Alexandra, attended by the Hon Lady Roley and Group Captain D. L. Edmonds, arrived at Heathrow *Airport, London, this evening in* an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from Malta.

The King of Tonga is 59 today.

Prince Michael of Kent is 35 today.

Olave, Lady Baden-Powell

A book of remembrance has been opened on the death of Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, at the Girl Guides Association's Commonwealth Headquarters, Buckingham *Palace Road, SW1. Visitors may* call between 10 am and 4 pm on weekdays and between 10 am and noon on Saturdays.

Birthdays today

Dame Kitty Anderson, 74; Lord Barber, 57; Mr Alec and Mr Eric Bedser, 59; Admiral Sir Harold Burrough, 89; Mr Brian W. Downs, 84; Sir Ronald Garvey, *74; Lord Hankey, 72; Sir Leslie* Pott, 74; Major-General G. W. Richards, 79; Major-General Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones, 81.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon John Vaughan and Miss C. E. Waterer

The engagement is announced between John Edward, younger son of the Earl and Countess of Lisburne, of 22 York House, Kensington Church Street, London, W8, and Catharine Euphan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. *Waterer, of Hyard Sarnesfield,* Norton Canon, Herefordshire.

Captain J. H. K. Trevaskis and Miss E. M. Busi

The engagement is announced between Captain Jeremy Trevaskis, *Scots Guards, elder son of Sir* Kennedy Trevaskis, KCMG, OBE, of 9 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W1, and Lady Trevaskis, of The Old Vicarage, Chaddleworth, Berkshire, and Emma, elder daughter of the late Mr Richard Busi and *Mrs Busi*, Low Farm House, Kings Sutton, Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr F. J. K. Ledwidge and Miss S. C. Hollis

The engagement is announced between *Francis John Kingsley*, son of Sir Bernard Ledwidge, of 19 Queen's Gate Terrace, SW7, and Mrs Anne Ledwidge, of 38 Hornton Street, W8, and Susan Caroline, daughter of the late Mr Denzil Hollis and Mrs Hollis, of Laverstock, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr M. J. C. G. Carlisle and Miss J. M. Peel

The engagement is announced between Malcolm, younger son of Mr George Carlisle and Mrs Dorothy Waycott, of Norwood, Blakelow Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire, and Judy, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Archie Peel, of The Pump House, Knotty Green, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Mr E. A. Elliott and Miss A. E. Richardson

The engagement is announced between Eric Alan, son of the late Mr Alan Elliott and of Mrs *S. Elliott, of The Grove, Hartle*pool, Cleveland, and Anne Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. A. Richardson, of Bracken House, Melsonby, Richmond, North Yorkshire.

***Mr R. Hyde* and Miss B. V. K. Cabban**

The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Mr and Mrs Henry Hyde, of Middlerigg, Windermere, Cumbria, and Brigitte, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. K. Cabban, of Whitecroft, Shortgate, Lewes, Sussex.

Mr V. A. J. Maller and Miss C. J. Atherton

The engagement is announced between Victor, only son of the late Mr H. C. Maller and Mrs M. E. Maller, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Jill, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. V. Atherton, of Bickley, Kent.

Mr M. Ross and Miss C. Moss

The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Dr and Mrs Louis Ross, of 831 Finchley Road, London, NW11, and Crystal, elder daughter of Mrs Marguerite Moss, of Flat 1, 9 Deanery Street, Park Lane, London, W1, and the late Mr Derrick R. Moss.

Mr R. Worzel and Miss J. Simmons

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Dr and Mrs J. L. Worzel, of Galveston, Texas, United States, and Jacqueline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs S. G. Simmons, of Bexleyheath, Kent. The couple are both resident in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Christening

The daughter of Mr and Mrs D. S. Woolf was christened Verity at St Michael's Church, Chester Square, SW1, on Sunday, July 3, by the *Rev E. G. H. Saunders*. The godparents are Mr C. T. Cranmer, Miss E. Harrison and Mrs M. H. Harris.

Another look at divorce and Holy Communion

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

An inquiry into present custom in the Church of England on the admission of divorced persons to Holy Communion is to be undertaken for the House of Bishops by the commission that has already been set up to consider more general questions of marriage and the church. The commission will be asked to recommend a uniform practice through the country, and one of the views it has been asked by the bishops to consider is whether sacramental discipline is an appropriate approach.

By coincidence, almost identical questions are being considered by a working party set up by the English and Welsh Roman Catholic bishops, and it appears that some relaxation might be expected from that quarter. It was discontent with the pastoral implications of present Roman Catholic discipline that led the Roman Catholic bishops to ask for this review—the same motive that has now prompted the Anglican bishops to reopen the matter.

The House of Bishops, at its May meeting, had before it the results of a survey of all the dioceses. According to Convocation regulations, introduced 20 years ago when divorce was a far less pressing matter for the church, divorced communicants who remarry are expected to abstain from Holy Communion, at least for a while immediately after their marriage, and then to approach their parish priest with a request to be readmitted. He is required to consult his bishop, who decides the matter and informs the couple concerned of his decision. That, at least, is the theory.

In the Roman Catholic Church, perhaps because of its objectively stiffer code of sexual behaviour, great use is nowadays made of what is termed the "pastoral solution". Strictly speaking, a couple whose marriage is not recognized by the church have to accept a permanent ban on participation in Holy Communion, and there is not even *provision for the local bishop* to dispense with it.

In practice the line often taken by parish clergy—with the knowledge and approval of the bishop, in many cases—is to judge each case on its *merits*. Where a union is stable and obviously a "working marriage" in the commonly accepted sense, the couple would be advised and *encouraged to receive Holy* Communion with a good conscience.

In some cases, if there was a danger of creating scandal, they would be advised to attend a church where their particular circumstances were unknown. Some priests would take the view that, in this age of tolerance, the danger of scandal was remote; and would not therefore insist on this kind of extreme discretion.

Thinking in both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches so far has assumed that the clergy are in a position to know who the divorced and remarried are, and also in a position to control admissions to Holy Communion. It is assumed, in the one case, that the couple would knock on the parsonage door and reveal themselves; and in the other that they would seek advice in the confessional. In practice, however, cases must slip through this net; and there is increasing questioning in both churches whether such nets ought to be there at all.

The logic of the Roman Catholic "pastoral solution" applies equally to the Church of England. It is that the prior condition for admission to Holy Communion is good faith and an easy *conscience, rather than* the blessing of the church authorities.

In the Roman Catholic Church a small sensation has just been created by Father John Mahoney, principal of Heythrop College, London University, who has publicly advocated what might be termed the "ultimate pastoral solution" in articles in *The Times* and *The Tablet*.

He points out that both St Paul and Jesus deplored the *making of moral judgments* about other people's unworthiness. "Such non-condemnatory attitudes on the part of the entire Christian community should apply not only to what may be judged so-called private forum cases, but also to all cases of people in apparently irregular unions if they are convinced, however falteringly or inarticulately, that this *is what God asks of them* or permits of them. . . . Let a man examine *himself*, St Paul wrote, and so eat of the bread and drink of the cup."

That is undoubtedly the direc*tion in which things are going* in both churches. Somehow the church authorities, in both cases, will have to consider how to maintain their strict doctrines of the indissolubility of *marriage if their practical* means for enforcing it are no longer effective.

Marriages

Mr W. P. S. Damerell and Lady Mary Carnegie

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Bartholomew's, Rogate, Hampshire, between Mr William Patrick Stirling Damerell, *elder son of Mr and Mrs D. V.* Damerell, of Stodham Park, Liss, Hampshire, and Lady Mary Barbara Carnegie, younger daughter of the Earl and Countess of Northesk, of Springwaters, Ballasalla, Ballamodwa, Castletown, *Isle of Man*. The Rev P. E. C. Hayman officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of off-white silk and a long veil held in place by a diamond and pearl tiara. She *carried* a bouquet of white freesias, lilies-of-the-valley and yellow rosebuds. Rupert Damerell and Antonia Martineau attended her. Mr George Wright was best man.

A reception was held at Fair Oak, Rogate, Petersfield, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr A. J. Proud and the Hon F. J. Brain

The marriage took place on Saturday at the University Church of Christ the King, WC1, between Mr Andrew Proud, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. G. Proud, of Colchester, Essex, and the Hon Janice Brain, second daughter of *Lord and Lady Brain, of Street,* Somerset. Canon S. H. Evans, the Rev C. B. Slee and the Rev V. Stock took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white cotton and broderie anglaise and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses. The Hon Naomi Brain and Miss Sarah Proud attended her. Mr David Proud was best man.

A reception was held in the church garden.

Dr C. H. Poynton and Miss C. H. Twiston Davies

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Cadog and St David, Llangadog, Dyfed, between Dr Christopher Poynton, younger son of Sir Hilton and Lady Poynton, of Craigmillar, Stanhope Road, Croydon, Surrey, and Miss Caroline Twiston Davies, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. H. Twiston Davies, of Llwyn Celwyn, Llanwrda, Dyfed. The Rev Neville Hughes officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an oyster-coloured gown of French silk brocade and her silk net veil was held in place by two silk roses. She carried a bouquet of red roses, lilies-of-the-valley and ivy. *Patrick and Nicholas Wilson* and Miss Lesley Reid attended her. Mr John Hilton Poynton was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr A. B. Prowse and Miss J. C. Colville

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Dunstan's Church, Mayfield, East Sussex, between Mr Anthony Barrington Prowse, son of Mr and Mrs I. B. Prowse, of Bedgebury Cross, Goudhurst, Kent, and Miss June Clair Colville, younger daughter of the *late Commander Sir Richard* and Lady Colville, of Inchreed, Jarvis Brook, Sussex. The Right Rev G. L. Tiarks and the Rev D. G. Carter officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Major-General E. Colville, wore a gown of cream, Oriental flowered silk and a family veil of Brussels lace held in place by a headdress of cream silk and pearls. She carried a bouquet of pale pink roses and white pyrethrums. Rosie Spankie, Julia, Bella, Joanne and Sarah Colville and Ann Palmer attended her. Mr W. M. McBryde was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bridegroom's parents.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. I. Feild and Miss J. R. Watherston

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of All Saints, Ladbroke, Warwickshire, between Lieutenant-Colonel Rupert Ian Feild, The Light Infantry, son of Mrs K. R. Feild, of Penn Mill, Pen *Selwood, Wincanton, Somerset,* and of the late Armistead Feild, and Miss Joan Rosemary Watherston, younger daughter of the late Sir David Watherston and of Lady Watherston, of Harbury House, Harbury, Warwickshire. Canon G. R. Fishley officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Peter Watherston, wore a cream gown trimmed with bands of pintucks and ribbon and a veil held in place by a tiara. *She* carried a bouquet of cream roses and carnations. Mr J. F. W. McConnel was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Greece.

Mr O. Vaughan-Jones and Miss A. P. Thorley

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of All Saints, *Bale, Norfolk*, between *Mr Oliver* Vaughan-Jones, son of the late Mr E. Vaughan-Jones and of Mrs Vaughan-Jones, of Warham, *Norfolk*, and Miss Alice Thorley, daughter of Sir Gerald and Lady Thorley, of Bale, *Norfolk*. Canon Alan Gates officiated, assisted by the Rev P. G. Flather.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emma Bunbury, Charlotte Jewson, Mary-Ann Harrison and Zoe Turner. Mr Charles Thompson was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr J. Macmillan Scott and Miss J. Nicolson

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Frittenden, Kent, between Mr James Macmil*lan Scott, third son of Mr and* Mrs Robin Macmillan Scott, of Drakes Acre, Okehampton, Devon, and Miss Juliet Nicolson, elder daughter *of* Mr Nigel Nicolson, of Sissinghurst Castle, Kent, and of Lady McAlpine, of Aylesfield, Alton, Hampshire. The Bishop of Dover, Father Bede Bailey, OP, and the Rev D. C. Downham took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Francis Baring, Lucy Macmillan Scott and Miss Rebecca Nicolson. Mr Henry Wyndham was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

The Rev P. J. M. Southwell and Miss A. H. Patterson

The marriage took place on July 2, in the Church of St John the *Divine, Victoria, British Columbia,* of the Rev Peter Southwell, son of Group Captain and Mrs J. M. Southwell, of Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset, and Miss Ann H. Patterson, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. A. M. Patterson, of Victoria. The vicar, Canon G. B. Baker, officiated, an address was given by the Rev P. D. M. Patterson and the Holy Communion celebrated by the Bishop of British Columbia.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Rosemary Patterson, Susan Patterson, Kate Sandiland and Kathryn and Sarah Baker. Mr George Chichester was best man.

The honeymoon is being spent in Canada.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh attends opening of Thames Television "London Looks Forward" conference, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 10.25; presents British Crafts Awards, National Theatre, 6.

Princess Anne attends gala jubilee jazz jamboree, Festival Hall, 7.55.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester visits Royal Show, *Stoneleigh, Warwickshire*, 10.45.

Fitzwilliam String Quartet, Shostakovich and Haydn, St John's, Smith Square, Westminster, 1; Geoffrey Saba, piano, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; Graham Lea-*Cox, organ*, St Michael's, Cornhill, 1.

Walk: Around London Wall, meet St Paul's station, 7.

Dances and cocktail parties

The dates of some of the dances and cocktail parties arranged to take place before the end of 1977 are included in the following list.

July 7: Mrs Aldo Balladon (dance) for her daughter, Miss Caroline Balladon, and her son, Mr Michael Balladon, in London.

July 15: Roedean Ball, at the school, Brighton.

July 22: Palace of Westminster Ladies All-party Committee (teenage tea party), in aid of Westminster Medical School Research Trust, House of Commons.

August 10: Mrs Christopher *Gaisford-St Lawrence (dance) for* her daughter Miss Antonia Gaisford-St Lawrence, Howth Castle, Dublin.

October 4: Mrs Alan Beaufoy Helm (dance) for the twenty-first *birthday of her daughter, Miss* Petrina Beaufoy Helm, in London.

November 11: Justice Twentieth Anniversary Ball, Hurlingham Club.

November 23: Silver Rose Ball, *in aid of the Leukaemia Research* Fund, Inter Continental Hotel.

November 29: Life-boat and Mermaid Ball, in aid of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, Dorchester hotel.

December 3: Mrs Isma Crawford and Mrs Nicholas Jonas (small dance) for the coming of age of their daughters, Miss Alison Crawford and Miss Penelope Jonas, in the country.

December 7: British-American Ball, Grosvenor House.

December 15: Feathers Christmas Ball, Lyceum Ballroom.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr G. C. Lambourne to be a member of the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council.

Lord Goodman to be president of the Theatres Advisory Council for the ensuing year, Mr Hugh Jenkins, MP, vice-president, and Mrs Renee Short, MP, chairman.

The Rev Michael Saward to be chairman of the Royal Asylum of St Ann's Society.

OBITUARY

DR R. M. MASON

Expansion of arthritis research

Dr R. M. Mason, FRCP, consultant rheumatologist and Chairman of the Executive *Committee of the Arthritis and* Rheumatism Council, died on June 30 while attending the 14th International Conference on Rheumatology in San Francisco. He was 59.

Through his leadership of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, the growth of rheumatology, and especially arthritis research, was advanced considerably. Under his guidance, the amount of money raised and made available through the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for arthritis research rose from under £500,000 to nearly £2m annually.

He will be a great loss, not only to arthritis research, but to the thousands of arthritis and rheumatism sufferers he *treated through his consul*tancy to The London Hospital, the Royal Air Force, the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, and formerly the Royal Masonic Hospital, and Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

Despite his success, he was a man of self depreciation, with a good sense of humour, who never took himself too seriously. *Richard Michael Mason* was born in 1917, and spent the first five years of his life in India, although his family came from Suffolk. His father—Sir Laurence Mason—was *Inspector General* of Forests of India. Dr Mason was educated at Marlborough and Christ Church, Oxford. He studied medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

During his university days he trained as a pilot in the Oxford University Air Squadron, but when he joined up it was as a Medical Officer, and he was appointed to the 616 Squadron, the first jet squadron in the Allied Air Forces. He took part in the invasion of Germany and the liberation of Denmark.

He returned to Bart's Hospital as Medical Registrar in 1947. It was from there that he entered the speciality of rheumatology by joining Dr Oswald Savage in the rheumatology department of the West Lon*don Hospital. Later he* became Senior Registrar to the late Dr W. S. W. Copeman, whom, coincidentally, he succeeded as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Arthritis and *Rheumatism Council*.

From his first appointment in the speciality he rose to become one of Britain's most distinguished rheumatologists. In 1948 he became consultant *to the Chase Farm Hospital*, London, and in 1957 was appointed consultant to The London Hospital. In 1968 Mason was honoured by being asked to do the "Heberden *Round" on the subject* of a rare type of rheumatism called Bechet's Syndrome, only a few cases of which have been described in the United Kingdom. He also undertook research *into uric acid and* gout, and into communication between patient and doctor. Mason was Visiting Professor to Australia in 1968, and recently returned from a second Visit earlier this year. He was the author of several textbooks on rheumatology.

One of his often stated ambitions was to live long enough to see the cause and cure for rheumatoid arthritis discovered. Sadly that was not to be, but through his forethought, drive and enthusiasm, and the subsequent growth of *arthritis* research through the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, he helped plant the seeds through which that ambition must one day be realized.

He married in 1943 Heather, daughter of *Lieutenant-Colonel* R. H. Johnston, OBE, and is survived by her, one son and a daughter.

MR J. C. MORGAN

Mr James Conwy Morgan who died on June 24 was the eldest child of Dr Llewellyn Morgan, MD, of Hastings.

He was educated at Malvern College and Brasenose College, Oxford, of which he was a Heath Harrison Exhibitioner and Kitchener Scholar. In 1933 he *was appointed to the Colonial* Service in Tanganyika Territory. His postings included those of District Officer at Liwale and Provincial Commissioner at Lindi. During the war he was seconded from the KAR to Staff and Administrative duties. He was engaged largely in occupied enemy territory administration in Somalia and as lieutenant-colonel as Senior Civil Affairs Officer in Benadir Province.

In 1947 he transferred to the Colonial Office as a principal. He was promoted Assistant Secretary in 1955, and in 1960 served on the Monckton Commission as *Assistant* Secretary and Supernumary Counsellor, British High Commission.

He transferred to the Commonwealth Relations Office in *1962, being appointed* Deputy High Commissioner to Australia in 1966, when he received the CMG. Since his retirement in 1970 he was engaged in an advisory capacity by the Governments of Gibraltar and Hongkong. For the latter he was engaged in the recruitment of police officers which gave him particular pleasure.

He married Miss Cecily Cobb in 1933. She survives him together with a son and two daughters.

MR NORMAN D. CLIFF

Mr Norman Clark writes:

It is not now generally known that Norman Cliff, Foreign *Editor of the News Chronicle* from 1935-46, who died on June 20 at the age of 83, campaigned, as the human calamity of World War II loomed, for international pacifists to place themselves as a cordon sanitaire between the contending armies.

Nothing, of course, came of this idealistic conceit, a passionate mandamus born of his *experience in* the trenches in the 1914-18 war—in which, incidentally, he won the Military Medal for bravery under fire.

A man of tenacious will and inflexible in his convictions he was yet gentle and kind in his advocacies.

At the end of his foreign editorship Cliff became the newspaper's New Delhi Correspondent—perhaps the most distinguished and happiest period of his journalistic life. He was in Gandhi's complete confidence; the two had long philosophical discussions together on a basis of personal friendship. With Nehru also he had a close relationship.

Cliff believed implicitly that whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right. Also, that a pinch of acid mockery is worth any amount of propagandizing.

Sir John Greaves CMG OBE, who died on June 28 at his home in Wanganui, New Zealand at the age of 87, was *commercial counsellor* British Embassy, Washington, 1945-47 and United Kingdom Senior Trade Adviser in Australia and Economic Adviser to the UK High Commissioner 1948-54.

Memorial services

Sir William Hart

A memorial service for Sir William Hart took place in the chapel of Wadham College, Oxford, on Saturday. The Chaplain, the Rev Timothy Gorringe, officiated. The lesson was read by Mr George Hart (son) and the Bishop of Dorchester gave an address. Wadham College was represented by the Warden and fellows and others present included:

Lady Hart (widow), Mr Thomas Hart (son), Miss Julia Hart (daughter), Miss Mary Hart (granddaughter), Commander and Mrs Evan Ford, Mr and Mrs Richard Proes, the Rev Osmund Shipwith, Mr and Mrs Christopher Shelly, Mr Simon Shelly, Mr and Mrs John Davies, Miss W. Jones.

Lord Redcliffe-Maud, Lady Fiske, the *Warden of New College, the Principal* of Linacre College, Sir Reg Goodwin (representing the Greater London Council) and Lady Goodwin, Sir James and Lady Swaffield, Sir Christopher Higgins and Mrs M. Lucas (representing New Towns Association and Commission for New Towns), Lady Eleanor Campbell-Orde (representing Arts Educational Schools), Sir Peter Youens, the Archdeacon of Buckingham, Mr Ted Higgins (representing Greater London Citizens Advice Bureau), Judge John Baker, Air Commodore A. R. Wardle, Mr Basil Bean (Northampton Corporation), Professor P. A. Brunt, Dr H. C. Harley, Mr E. Slade (St John's College), and Mr James Byam Shaw.

Sir John Masterman

A memorial service for Sir John Masterman took place in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, on Saturday. The Dean of Christ Church, who also represented the Provost and fellows of Eton College, officiated. The lessons were read by the Provost of Worcester College and Mr Charles Stuart. The Vice Provost of Worcester College read John Donne's *Sonnet to Death*. *Lord Home of the Hirsel gave* an address and the Bishop of Oxford pronounced the blessing. Oxford University was represented by the Vice-Chancellor (Principal of Jesus College) and the proctors. Others *present* included:

Sir Christopher Masterman (brother), Major and Mrs J. E. Masterman, Mr and Mrs D. C. T. Masterman, Mr O. J. Masterman, Mrs Davies, Lieutenant-Commander J. Masterman, RN, Mr and Mrs John Masterman and other members of the family.

The Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, Sir John Thomson, the Earl of Birkenhead, Viscount Harcourt, Viscount Amory, Lord and Lady Greenhill of Harrow, Lord and Lady Vaizey, the provost of The Queen's College and Lady Blake, Lord Ebbisham, Lord and Lady Franks, Lord Redcliffe-Maud (also representing University College), Sir Basil Blackwell, Sir Edgar Williams (also representing J. Zingari), Professor Sir Alister Hardy, Sir Walter Coutts, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Sir Herbert and Lady Seddon, Sir Isaiah Berlin, Sir John Rodgers, MP, Sir George Pickering, Sir David Stephens, Sir Kenneth Wheare, Sir Clement Penruddock, Sir Hugh Boustead, Sir Follott Sandford, Sir Dick White.

Sir Harold Thompson, Lady Charles, Lady Brittain, Lady Fairfax-Lucy, Mr Robert Armstrong, the Warden of New College, the Warden of All Souls College, the Master of Pembroke College, the President of Wolfson College, the Master of St Benet's Hall, the Warden of Greyfriars, the Master of the Temple, the Public Orator, and Professor E. E. Rich (representing St Catharine's College, Cambridge).

Cambridge University tripos results in English, education and medical sciences

The following Cambridge University tripos results are published with the third class omitted. (* denotes distinction)

ENGLISH TRIPOS PART 1

Class 1: C. L. Allen, Eton and Corpus; C. M. Baxter, Walthamstow H and Westminster Tutors and Girton; [illegible]

[illegible]

Class lists at Oxford University

The following class lists have been issued at Oxford University:

PHYSICS AND PHILOSOPHY

Class I: R. J. Kalveks, Ball, Bradford GS.

Class II: R. I. Cheetham, CCC, Kingston GS; A. S. Grant, BNC, Winchester; J. F. Schlesinger, ChCh, Ampleforth; A. P. Sharp, Ball, Woodhouse Grove S, Bradford.

NATURAL SCIENCE BIOCHEMISTRY, part I

[illegible]

NATURAL SCIENCE BIOCHEMISTRY, Part II

[illegible]

HONOUR MODERATIONS MATHEMATICS AND PHILOSOPHY

[illegible]

MATHEMATICS AND PHILOSOPHY

Class I: M. J. Kochanski, Ball, Downside.

[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, June 27. Dealings End, July 8. § Contango Day, July 11. Settlement Day, July 19

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
[illegible]					

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

Investment Dollar Premium
Premium Conversion Factor

FOREIGN STOCKS

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Div Yld %	P/E
[illegible]						

A — B

[illegible]

C — E

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — L

[illegible]

M — N

[illegible]

O — S

[illegible]

T — Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Div Yld %	P/E
[illegible]						
—	Mid Kent Wtr	433	-2	600	15.2	..
702,000	Milford Docks	90	+13	4.2	4.6	9.3
2,747,000	Nigerian Elec	148	..	27.5	10.4	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	133	..	698	16.3	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Correct price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 01.07.77 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1962):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Chnge over week
The Times Industrial Share Index	185.96	6.65	11.64	+2.25
Largest Coys.	188.34	6.42	11.13	+2.40
Smaller Coys.	178.28	7.29	14.11	+1.88
Capital Goods	206.21	6.29	13.93	+5.64
Consumer Goods	192.42	7.21	11.73	+1.09
Store Shares	141.40	7.32	9.33	+1.25
Largest financial shares	185.93	6.35	—	+1.39
Largest financial and industrial shares	187.95	6.41	—	+2.24
Commodity shares	214.20	4.78	11.17	+0.89
Gold Mining shares	237.31	9.80	21.03	+0.19
Industrial debenture stocks	80.58	6.74	—	+0.27
Industrial preference stocks	55.36	12.61	—	+0.07
3½% War Loan	28¾	12.37	—	..

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

[illegible]

Need for a fresh approach to prices policy, page 21

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Equipping oil companies for next energy crisis, page 22

Treasury forecasts to 1978 offer only limited scope for early reflation moves

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent

Mr Healey will receive the final version of the latest Treasury forecast for Britain's economic future by the end of this week. The forecast, which goes to the end of 1978, will set out the options facing the Chancellor.

Although details of the forecast are not yet available, it is believed they will tend to reinforce the prevailing mood of caution within Whitehall about carrying through too much reflation this month in an effort to buy an agreement from the trade unions to a further round of pay restraint.

The key element limiting the extent to which the Chancellor can afford to give away money—even if he wants to—is the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR). Under the terms of the Letter of Intent to the International Monetary Fund, this has to be kept to £8,700m this year and £8,600m in 1978-79.

Forecasters have apparently been looking at the impact on this, and other key economic indicators, of a range of possible increases in average earnings during the coming year.

Although higher wage settlements would mean the payment of more income tax, it seems that the extra cost to the Government of having to pay higher interest rates on the money it borrows would cancel this out in large measure, leaving little for the Chancellor to give away.

The situation is further complicated by the extra tax allowances which were forced into the Finance Bill by Mrs Audrey Wise and Mr Jeffrey Rooker, backbench Labour MPs who voted with the Conservatives to increase personal allowances.

These concessions would cost the Government about £500m a year, and would push it over the limit of public borrowing allowed by the IMF if coupled with a cut of 2p in the pound in the standard rate of income tax, as suggested by the Chancellor in his original Budget speech.

Although the new forecast may make it possible for Mr Healey to be marginally more generous this year, there is a real possibility that either the extra allowances or the cut in standard rate will be opposed by the Government in the report stage of the Finance Bill.

This is particularly likely to be the case if the Chancellor decides to take action to limit price increases by nationalized industries or to produce a new jobs package for implementation in July.

Although the prospects for any big July stimulus are slim indeed, Ministers are known to set great store by the prospects of substantial reflation for next year. By then the balance of payments will be strongly in surplus on the current account because of North Sea oil and there will, Ministers hope, be evidence that wage settlements have been low enough to avoid a renewed surge of inflation.

The extent to which the Chancellor is convinced that things are going right on these two fronts is likely to decide whether he goes for an autumn Budget, or waits until the normal Budget date next year before acting.

If he can see clear signs that wages are not racing away—and these will not be available until October at the earliest, when a number of key settlements are due—he may feel there is a case for giving some government hand-outs to show that even when wages are not rising sharply real take-home pay can increase.

There are a number of practical difficulties facing the Treasury in framing any autumn measures. Perhaps the most intractable is that cuts in income tax bring enormous work for the Inland Revenue.

This would mean reflation would either have to take the form of extra government spending (which goes right against the thrust of policy) or cuts in indirect taxation. Cuts in value-added tax would help to bring down inflation, but would possibly lead to problems with the Liberals who favour a switch from direct to indirect taxation.

The Government would also have to satisfy itself that any action does not lead to problems with the International Monetary Fund. The easiest way of doing that would be to pay back the money Britain has borrowed. This might suit the Fund which is short of liquidity needed to help other countries.

Even if the Government chose to stay within the Fund guidelines, however, it seems likely that there would be scope for significant stimulus from next year onwards. Any measures taken in November would have comparatively little effect on total public borrowing during this year, because any tax cuts would be in operation for considerably less than six months.

Also, the PSBR ceiling has to be viewed in the light of the great uncertainties which surround any such estimate. In the forecast drawn up for the Budget the PSBR was calculated essentially by estimating expenditure and revenue and looking at the difference.

Because both sides of the account are subject to considerable error, inacuracies in the difference between them can easily top £1,000m, even when the forecast model is working well.

Last year, the PSBR was forecast as late as November to be around £11,200m, but turned out at around £8,800m.

Officials in Whitehall believe that the days have gone for good when the PSBR turns out well below forecast, but it may not look that way later in the year. Certainly, some of the evidence on the actual borrowing by the public sector will be difficult to interpret because of special factors, such as raising money for the British National Oil Corporation and the unpredictable behaviour of local authority borrowing.

Inflation warning: The Government is likely to miss its inflation targets by a "substantial margin" unless it gets a far tighter pay policy than seems likely, Phillips and Drew, City stockbrokers, said.

Mr Healey aims to get the rise in prices down to 13 per cent by December and single figures by the middle of next year. But the stockbrokers believe inflation will be running at 14½ per cent this year and will stay in double figures throughout 1978.

Phillips and Drew says it would be over-optimistic to expect earnings growth to be below 15 per cent in phase three. Mr Healey's aim is to keep it below 10 per cent.

It points out that when previous pay policies have been relaxed in 1967, 1970 and 1975, earnings immediately accelerated, and the peaks have on each occasion been higher than on the previous one.

Big demand for LSMO issue likely on Thursday

By Ronald Pullen

London & Scottish Marine Oil comes to the market this week at an opportune time, when the new issue business appears to have found a fresh lease of life after the debacle of last year's attempts to float off new companies.

After the warm reception of the British Petroleum share sale, along with the success of the Sotheby's issue and the City Hotels Group placing, the prospect of an undiluted stake in Britain's North Sea riches is expected to lead to a heavy demand for the LSMO shares when subscription lists open on Thursday, and a good premium on the offer price when dealings get under way.

The public is being offered 8.5 million shares at 155p, which values LSMO at £75m, immediately taking it into the top league of British oil companies after BP and Burmah, and some way ahead of Ultramar and Tricentrol, both of which are capitalized at around £60m.

With existing shareholders cutting back their stakes by 1.9 million shares in all, the offer for sale will raise a total of £9.5m of fresh capital.

The Stock Exchange listing is being sought chiefly to provide the original 220 or so mainly institutional shareholders who clubbed together to form the exploration consortium with a market in the shares, since at the moment they are only dealt in unofficially under rule 163 (2)a.

The largest shareholders include Cawoods and National Carbonising, which after the equity issue, will each have 9.3 per cent, James Finlay with 4.9 per cent and General Accident with 4.6 per cent.

LSMO was put together in 1971 as an exploration consortium in the North Sea, and earlier this year merged with its smaller mirror image, Scottish Canadian & Transportation. LSMO came up trumps in 1974 through its licence on block 3/8 in the North Sea, which is now being developed in conjunction with block 3/3 as the Ninian field.

Along with the interests of Scottish Canadian, LSMO's combined stake in the near billion barrel field is provisionally put at 9 per cent.

Apart from further development work on block 3/8 on areas unconnected with the Ninian structure, LSMO's main ongoing North Sea interest is block 23/27, where a potentially commercial field has been found. The company also has a number of other North Sea licences, which it will continue to appraise, as well as long-term plans for other oil and energy related investments.

To date LSMO has raised £73.3m net for its £124m share of Ninian's projected £1,377m cost by means of Oil Production Units and loan stock (subsequently combined) which, despite their novelty and inherently speculative nature, have been a resounding success—more than doubling since they were introduced, and up a tenth last week to 339p in expectation of a successful equity issue.

With its only income at present coming from interest on the OPS units and the proposed equity issue, LSMO is forecasting a loss of not more than £8.1m in the year to December, 1977.

The position after that is dependent on Ninian's development but on the basis of production profiles drawn up by petroleum consultants DeGolyer and McNaughton and based on different levels of world oil prices, the LSMO "illustrations" indicate a loss of between £6m and £8.6m next year.

After that, however, net after-tax revenue builds up rapidly to between £106m and £173m in the years 1979-86, depending on oil price projections. The prospectus gives warning that LSMO will then have a substantial deficiency of shareholders' funds (a maximum of £2.1m is projected) for the next two years and that delays in production could have a significant adverse effect.

The offer for sale is being made by merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell. Stockbrokers to the issue are Cazenove.

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British aero groups ready for drive on liberated US defence market

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

A new drive by British companies to sell advanced technology products for use in United States defence projects, is being backed by the Ministry of Defence.

After a memorandum of understanding between the two Governments, the United States is now waiving the notorious Buy American Act, which previously made it almost impossible for British companies to compete.

The memorandum covers cooperation in research and development, production and procurement of defence equipment. It was signed in 1975, but was only recently confirmed by Mr Harold Brown, United States Defence Secretary.

Now the practical implementation of the agreement is being worked out in detail, and the British sales drive into this newly accessible market is gathering momentum.

Senior executives from more than 50 United Kingdom companies have just returned from the first detailed industry briefing seminar held in the United States to follow up the inter-governmental agreement.

This was organized by the Grumman Corporation, makers of many United States Navy aircraft and of the Apollo lunar lander, in Bethpage, Long Island.

Mr Peter Jeffs, Counsellor (Defence Supply) at the British Embassy in Washington, told the delegates that the memorandum of understanding was a major step forward. It represented the only occasion on which the Buy American Act had been waived on a bilateral basis; it also set the scene for a wider collaboration between America and Europe later.

Mr Bruce King of the United States Department of Defence, said his department was fully committed to making the memorandum work, but such a big change in the United States Government's procurement policy could not be achieved overnight.

Normally, Mr King said, United Kingdom products would have to be approved to American standards, but the Department of Defence was considering automatically accepting some items which were approved to British defence standards.

Mr Peter Oram, president of Grumman International, said his company was seeking to establish long-term collaboration with British companies, including joint design and development, not merely subcontracted manufacture.

"It is more important to us to purchase brain power, rather than manpower", he pointed out.

So far the provisions of the memorandum have assisted in notable successes by companies such as GEC-Marconi, Racal and Plessey on American Army contracts. The United States Navy and Air Force have been slower to implement the agreement.

A number of British companies, including Martin-Baker (aircraft ejector seats), Marconi-Elliott (aircraft electronic systems), Redifon (flight simulators) and Rolls-Royce (aero engines) were already well established in the United States defence market before the memorandum of understanding was signed.

But in general the substantial price differentials imposed by the Buy American Act were an effective deterrent to non-American companies.

At the Grumman seminar last week, British companies were given the sort of detailed briefing on future plans and projects which up to now have been generally restricted to American suppliers.

They were told how to qualify as a Grumman supplier; how to respond to the formal "invitation to quote"; and how to find their way through the Grumman procurement organization and the American Government regulations.

They saw production of the F14 Tomcat fighter and other aircraft; and held introductory talks with specialist managers concerned with various types of equipment.

A wide variety of British companies were represented at the seminar, including airframe and engine groups such as British Aircraft Corporation, Short Brothers & Harland, Westland Aircraft and Rolls-Royce.

Specialist suppliers included Dowty Rotol, Lucas Aerospace, Dunlop, Chloride Power, Fairey Hydraulics, High Duty Alloys, Graviner, Ferranti, Plessey, Mullard and Marconi Radar Systems.

A number of small consultancies were also represented. Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Conservative MP for Chertsey and Walton who has the British Aircraft Corporation in his constituency, attended as an observer.

Carter tax reforms likely to stop loopholes

President Carter's tax reform programme, which will be announced late this summer, will almost certainly rank alongside his energy programme as one of the most important pieces of legislation to be proposed in his first term.

The aim of the tax programme, as noted the other day by Mr Michael Blumenthal, the Secretary of the Treasury, is "to make the American tax system simpler, fairer and better able to foster growth and efficiency in the American economy".

The new programme is bound to be complicated and may well take a year or more to get through the Congress. Its details, however, may upon announcement have a profound effect on general business and investor confidence and this psychological impact could well play a role in determining just how well the United States economy performs well before the reforms become law.

Statements by Administration leaders in recent weeks have provided clues to some of the main proposals that will be made by the President. When he decided recently to pay more tax himself than he need have done, he said he considered it unfair that high income earners should be able to avoid significant taxes by all manner of loopholes in the tax laws. So a minimum tax seems likely.

Income tax will remain the central part of the new tax system and the Administration has no intention of introducing a value-added tax.

There is unlikely to be a major change in nominal income tax rates, which range from 14 per cent on taxable income under $500 a year to 70 per cent on taxable income over $100,000 a year.

As a result of the introduction of a minimum tax and the abolition of several loopholes, most rich people are bound to find themselves paying more.

At present all taxpayers with incomes of $5,000 to $10,000 are taxed at effective rates of up to 15 per cent. Almost all those with incomes of between $25,000 and $50,000 are taxed at rates of between 10 and 25 per cent. For all of these taxpayers the burden is unlikely to change much.

Many people with incomes of over $200,000 a year manage to pay taxes of under 20 per cent, while hardly any pay the maximum rate of 70 per cent.

Those are the taxpayers who will be hardest hit by the reforms, although they may be compensated by changes in capital gains taxes, with double taxation on dividends, for example, being eliminated.

Such a reform in capital gains taxes could play a major role in stimulating private investment, which is a main aim of the Administration's plan. Also under consideration in this context: cuts in the corporate tax rate, increases in the investment tax credit and larger deductions for depreciation on income-producing property.

Frank Vogl

'Over counter' shares for Italians

From John Earle
Rome, July 3

A step towards reviving ailing Italian stock markets has been taken with the publication in the official gazette of regulations permitting the reopening of the Mercantino, roughly equivalent at the time of its suspension two years ago to an over-the-counter market.

To qualify for a listing on the Mercantino, a company must have net assets of at least 1,000m lire (£670,000), must have reported a profit in the past two years, and at least 20 per cent of its stock must be held by the public.

Debentures may also be traded provided they form part of an issue totalling at least 500m lire.

Signor Gastone Miconi, chairman of the Bourse supervisory commission, expects 10 mercantini to be set up in different towns, each under the authority of a local committee.

Besides listing companies of local interest, he said, they would serve as anterooms for companies desiring a regular Bourse quotation later.

A broadening of the number of companies quoted is one of the numerous problems facing bourses which, faced by steadily-falling capital values and heavy dividend taxation, have been deserted by all but professional investors and speculators. Milan, the biggest, lists only 172 equities.

Dealings on the Mercantino had officially to be suspended after a ruling by the Court of Cassation in March, 1975, in a case brought against Signor Urbano Aletti, chairman of the Milan Bourse, by Signor Ferdinando Bozzo, a financier and former head of the Molini Certosa flour milling and property dealing company.

The new regulations stipulate that Mercantino dealings will be carried out for cash, exclusively by stockbrokers or their representatives. The official list of a day's dealings must contain not only the closing price of each share but also the number of shares traded and the price of each bargain.

Production still lagging, CBI finds

By Malcolm Brown

There has been little, if any, improvement in the level of manufacturing industry's activity over the past two months, according to regional reports submitted to the Confederation of British Industry.

The reports, which are based on anecdotal evidence rather than published official statistics, suggest that in most regions there is little expectation of a substantial increase in capacity utilization this year.

Concern about the prospects for pay after July is a universal preoccupation among industrialists.

The regional reports accompany an assessment by the Confederation's economic situation committee, which points to a resumption in growth in the United Kingdom in the autumn.

Indications in the reports are that exports remain generally healthier than domestic trade.

Information on exports is not uniform. In some regions a strong intake of new orders gives rise to optimism about a continued growth in export deliveries, but in others a falling-off in the growth of foreign demand is reported.

Concern is expressed that declining export price competitiveness and profitability could be affecting performance before the end of the year.

The June monthly trends inquiry conducted by the CBI indicates that a peak in the rate of inflation has been reached, at least temporarily.

Saudis and Emirates end two-tier pricing

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have cleared the way for an end to the two-tier oil pricing system with the announcement of their decision to raise prices by 5 per cent from last Friday.

The decision, reported by the Saudi News Agency from Riyadh, follows last week's statement by nine of the other 11 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that they would forgo the 5 per cent increase planned for July 1.

Two remaining countries, Iraq and Libya, are not opposed to cancelling the planned July 1 price increase, but wanted Saudi Arabia and the UAE to announce their increases first.

In Vienna last night Mr Ali Mohammed Jaidah, Opec secretary-general, said the move meant that the organization had achieved agreement on a common price for its oil.

Britain's oil import bill, which now costs up to £9m a day, will go up by between 1 per cent and 1½ per cent as a result of the Opec rises by Saudi Arabia and the UAE, the Department of Energy said in London last night.

But it is by no means certain that the oil companies will pass the latest increase on to their customers in the extremely competitive petrol market.

Since January 1 the price of oil from Saudi Arabia and the UAE has been 5 per cent cheaper than other Opec countries. Ending this differential plus the cancellation of the planned 5 per cent rise by the other 11 members will bring all Opec prices into line at 10 per cent above last December's levels. It will be confirmed when Opec ministers meet in Stockholm next month.

While cancelling the official 5 per cent rise, Libya and neighbouring Algeria are expected to raise their prices by 28 cents a barrel during the third quarter of the year to bring them into line with similar-quality oil from Nigeria.

During the first three months of this year brisk demand for high-quality African oils enabled the three producers from this area to reinforce the quality premiums that are calculated outside the general Opec pricing structure.

North Sea optimism: Production of North Sea oil should exceed national consumption by 1979, the Henley Centre for Forecasting states less than a week after offshore output topped half the national requirements for the first time.

The forecast, slightly more optimistic than the Government's estimate of self-sufficiency by 1980, was made after taking account of the rapid rise in the price of oil.

Mr James Morell, director of the centre, writing in the magazine *Accountancy*, says the value of production will rise from nearly £3,000m this year to as much as £10,000m in 1981.

New survey on paint by prices panel

By Derek Harris

So many paint manufacturers are putting through price increases—most between 10 and 12 per cent—that a Price Commission investigation is having to mount a secondary survey in the shops.

At the request of Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, the commission is investigating profit margins and prices in the decorative side of the industry. These paints, including supplies for domestic use, represent about 50 per cent of paint production.

The commission had already carried out a retail audit, but an additional survey is to be made to update its findings, the industry has been told. Most of the increased prices have not yet been reflected in the shops.

But further increases, probably in double figures, seem likely around November, after warnings from suppliers of raw materials for paint that their own costs are likely to rise between 10 and 17 per cent between now and the end of the year.

One of the main reasons for the price increases now going through is that raw material costs, which account for around half the industry's basic costs, went up by 23 per cent during the last financial year.

In the months since then there have been further cost increases among some raw materials.

World Bank loan to India

Washington, July 3.—The World Bank has approved a loan of $150m (about £88m) to India to finance the development of offshore oil and natural gas fields near Bombay.

The bank said the loan would aid a government agency, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, in a $571m project to develop two Bombay gas fields. Eventually, the bank said, the fields were expected to produce up to 140,000 barrels of oil and 2.2 million cubic metres of gas a day.

The bank said production from the fields would eventually allow India to use domestic petroleum to replace about $16,000m worth of crude-oil imports. Plans called for facilities to process, transport, store and deliver the oil and gas production from the sites.

Separately, the bank approved a $24.5m loan to Indonesia, and its International Development Association (IDA) affiliate approved a $7m loan to Cameroon.

The credit to Cameroon would aid the African country's efforts to develop and cultivate its rural areas, the IDA said.—AP-Dow Jones.

Shoe industry wants action on Spanish imports

By Our Commercial Editor

Footwear manufacturers want the Department of Trade to intervene in a new round of EEC tariff harmonization measures which the British makers claim favours the Spanish footwear industry.

The Spaniards now sell as much footwear in Britain as the French, and about a quarter as much as the prolific Italians.

The British makers are complaining that an 8 per cent duty barrier against Spanish imports is about to be reduced to 4.8 per cent while the 35 per cent barrier against British exports to Spain is being reduced only to 26.25 per cent. But it is being claimed that an additional 10 per cent compensation tax is being levied by the Spanish, plus the continuation of a surcharge which was supposed to have been temporary. The net result for British exporters is a barrier of around ... per cent, the British makers claim.

US may have a record maize crop

From Our United States
Economics Correspondent
Washington, July 3

America may have a record maize crop this year as well as an extremely large wheat crop, according to Mr Howard Hjort, chief economist at the United States Department of Agriculture.

The new figures, which are the first official planting survey results, indicate that maize production is likely to be between 5,400 million bushels and 6,500 million bushels; and Mr Hjort estimated at a press conference that, if the weather remained good, the final figure could be in excess of last year's total of 6,216 million bushels.

Mr Hjort said that American retail food prices for 1977 compared with 1976 should rise by about 6 per cent. New data suggest that this prediction might be slightly on the high side.

He pointed out that fully 60 per cent of all retail food price increases registered so far this year were due to imported food and fish products—particularly coffee.

He said that latest reports from abroad did not suggest that there would be exceptional foreign demand for United States grain this year, although several small countries would probably be buying more than usual; and the Soviet Union would be a purchaser.

A Department of Agriculture team has just returned from the Soviet Union and reported that winter wheat yields there of 5 to 10 per cent above last year were possible if the weather proved favourable, and that a larger area would be harvested this year than in 1976.

New United States planting figures show that maize planted for all purposes totals 82.7 million acres. This is down 2 per cent from last year, but 6 per cent above the figure for 1975.

Acreage for grain, at 70.8 million acres, is down 0.4 per cent from 1976, but is 5 per cent above the 1975 level.

Total wheat production is seen for this year as being in a range of 1,900 million to 2,150 million bushels, compared with last year's 2,147 million bushels.

Wheat seedings total 74.4 million acres, down 7 per cent from 1976 and down 1 per cent from 1977. Acreage for harvest is seen at 48.5 million for winter wheat, 3 million for durum wheat and 15 million for other spring wheat.

A notable surprise in the new figures is that soyabean planted acreage is a record, 59 million acres, which is 17 per cent above the 1976 level.

Oilseed planted acreage is up 17 per cent as well from last year at 75.4 million and cotton planted acreage is seen at 13.4 million, which is 15 per cent up on last year.

Total grain production might be so large this year, leading to even larger stocks, that the Government might well introduce a set-aside programme once again. This is under consideration in the Department of Agriculture.

On other pages

Lending rate 8 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent this week. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications	£729m	Allotted	£560m
Bids at	£98.14	Received	35%
Prev week	£98.14	Received	60%
Aver rate	£7.4502%	Prev week	£7.4565%
Next Friday	£550m	Replace	£560m

Business appointments

Sun Life Assurance names new director

Mr R. C. Pryer has been appointed to the board of Sun Life Assurance.

Mr G. N. Mobbs has been made chairman of Charterhouse Group. Mr J. G. Vaughan has retired.

Mr R. T. Hardwick, Mr R. B. Hope and Mr L. W. Skelton have become directors of Associated Minerals Consolidated and Mr Hardwick becomes managing director. He succeeds Mr J. Pinter, who continues as a director. Mr S. L. Segal retires from the board.

Mr J. N. W. Dudley has been appointed to the board of Cater Ryder.

Mr A. H. Atkinson is the new chief executive of Braby Leslie.

Mr Jon Foulds, a director of Finance for Industry, becomes group general manager, following the retirement of Mr Paul Hildesley, who remains on the board.

Mr J. Y. Cleator has been appointed chairman of Fenner International.

Mr T. O. Hutchison joins the board of Océ-van der Grinten Finance.

Mr Malcolm Argent has been made director of the Post Office's eastern telecommunications region. He succeeds Dr Ena Knight, who has retired.

Mr Eric Lombard Knight has joined Young Advertising as chairman.

Mr Bryan Jefferson, of Jefferson, Sheard and Partners, becomes president of the Concrete Society.

Mr A. A. Scott-Jones has been made a director of R. P. Martin Sterling.

Mr Alan Norman becomes deputy chairman of Montfort (Knitting Mills).

Mr Edmund Wood has been appointed to the board of Wilson Bros as financial director.

Mr Peter Wright has been named joint managing director of Target Windows.

Mr C. F. Smale becomes a member of the British Overseas Trade Board.

Five new international directors have been appointed to the main group board of CMG Computer Management. They are Mrs Barbara Ward, Mr Nick Schofield, Mr John Griffiths, Mr David Groom and Mr Cor Stutterheim.

Mr Peter Deavin, county surveyor of Norfolk, has been elected president of the Institution of Highway Engineers.

Mr John Bailey becomes director of the Office of Fair Trading's legal division in succession to Mr Michael Ware.

Three new directors have been named by Airfix Plastics—Mr Frank Harding, Mr Len Smith, and Mr Robert Wilson.

Mr Gordon Peters has been made a director of Chadwick Weir.

Mr David Tinkler has become a director of Kwikasair.

Mr C. H. Spencer has retired as a joint managing director of Spencer Gears (Holdings) and also as chairman of Spencer Gears. He remains on the board of Spencer Gears (Holdings), as a non-executive director. Mr J. W. L. Schofield continues as a joint managing director of Spencer Gears. Mr C. H. Poulton becomes director of Spencer Gears. Mr J. H. Robinson, a director of Spencer Gears (Holdings), has been appointed a joint managing director of the group. Mr J. G. Hurst joins the board of Spencer Gears (Holdings).

Mr B. P. Gurnett has been elected a non-executive director of Provincial Laundries.

Mr Maurice Vass has been appointed managing director of Windsor Safari Park.

US car makers set for record autumn output

Detroit, July 3.—American car makers buoyed by robust sales for most of their models, are planning record output in the third quarter, 12 per cent higher than a year ago.

The ambitious production plans reflect Detroit's belief that the present brisk pace of new car sales will continue for the remainder of the 1977-model year this summer, and through the introduction of 1978 models in the autumn.

To achieve their production goals, car makers will attempt to build as many of their most popular models as they can over the next month or two before they close some plants to prepare for assembly of 1978 *models.*

That strategy continues a pattern set all year in which the big three manufacturers have repeatedly provided Saturday overtime at their plants *where better-selling intermediate* and big cars are built.

In addition, the industry is planning some heavy production of 1978 models later in the quarter. It has scheduled a quick close-down of tooling—in some cases only lasting over a weekend—at plants where new models are little changed from present ones. Even at a few plants where models are completely changed, car makers are hoping to minimize the longer close-downs that will be required so they can build dealer inventories by the time new models are introduced in September.

Imports warning: A potentially controversial study commissioned by foreign car importers in the United States concludes that a sharp consumer swing from foreign—to American-built cars would result in a net loss of American jobs and the closing of hundreds of businesses.

The findings, by Harbridge House, a Boston consultancy, contradict generally-held beliefs that large sales gains by imports in recent years have come at the expense of American jobs.

The study does not dispute claims by the United Auto Workers that members employed by American car makers have lost jobs through greater sales of imports—a position affirmed by the Labour Department.

But the study notes that jobs lost in manufacturing are more than compensated for by increased employment in the import industry—ranging from dock workers to car salesmen and mechanics.

Foreign car sales are up more than 50 per cent from last year, while domestic sales have increased only 6 per cent. As a result, imports now account for nearly one in every five new cars sold in America.

Researchers, using 1975 data obtained from questionnaires sent to a sample of import dealers, concluded that more than 127,000 people are directly employed by importers, distributors and dealers. That excludes employment concerned with "captive" imports—cars built overseas but distributed in the United States by American car makers.

Air-bags ordered: Mr Brock Adams, American Transportation Secretary, has ordered air-bags, or other "passive restraint" safety devices in new cars, to be introduced during the 1982-1984 model years.

Mr Adams said that he decided to require the controversial and long-delayed air bag on all cars sold in the United States because "too many people have needlessly been injured or killed in crashes where passive restraints could have saved them. I cannot in good conscience be a party to further, unnecessary delay".

Although Mr Adams's decision is a victory for those who have sought the *air-bag* requirement, it is not the final word. His order is subject to approval by Congress, and car makers will probably go to court to block it.

Mr Adams ruled that car makers must equip full-size cars with passive restraints starting with 1982 models, intermediate and "compact" models in 1983, and small cars beginning with the 1984 model year.

Passive restraints are devices designed to protect occupants in collisions, without the need for occupants to take any active step, such as buckling belts.

The air-bag, which automatically inflates in a crash, or passive belts, which are attached to the front door and automatically fold across front-seat occupants, when the door closes, have been tested and can meet the Government's requirement, Mr Adams said.

About 11,000 cars are already equipped with air-bags and about 60,000 Volkswagen Rabbits are equipped with passive belts.

Car makers have estimated that the air-bag would cost between $200 (about £115) and $300 a car. But the latest estimate by Mr Adams's department is that the mass-production cost would be about $112, while passive belts would cost about $25. The passive belt has more limited uses than the air bag, because it is suitable merely for cars that accommodate only the driver and one passenger.

Transportation Department sources said a gradual introduction was being adopted to avoid a more costly straight switchover. Other considerations are a desire to work out any technical problems that might be uncovered during the phase-in and to provide time to develop an air-bag system for smaller cars, instead of passive belts.

Mr Adams said the introduction of air-bags will carefully synchronize the "orderly production of the totally new American car of the 1980s, one that will be safer, cleaner and more economical".

He recently ruled that new-car fleets must meet tight fuel economy targets between 1981 and 1984. Meantime, Congress is moving to limit car pollution.—AP-Dow Jones.

North Wolds will fight for development status

Industry in the regions

Seldom can a government announcement have been greeted with more righteous indignation than that of April 14 this year when the people of the North Wolds in the Yorkshire and Humberside region realized they had been excluded from the development area status awarded to parts of north and south Humberside.

To the south of the Wolds, Hessle, Hull and Beverley languish in their new-found, incentive-laden grandeur, while to the north is an existing development area taking in a coastal belt about 15 miles wide from south of Scarborough to north of Whitby.

The corridor of the Wolds including Filey, Bridlington and Driffield, where industry is either thinly distributed or non-existent and unemployment is high, is the neglected filling in an unpalatable economic sandwich. It is no consolation that a vast tract of north Yorkshire away to the north and west taking in Malton, Pickering, Thirsk, Northallerton, and Richmond areas, was at the same time downgraded from development area to intermediate area status, which the Wolds itself at present enjoys.

The charge against the Government is neglect by omission and local authorities led by the North Wolds District Council based in Bridlington are determined to put up a fight for inclusion in the development area. The Yorkshire and Humberside Economic Planning Council, which is sympathetic to the economic problems of the area, is to travel to Bridlington on Thursday to obtain first-hand details and discuss the case for development area status.

On July 19, a strong deputation from North Wolds will meet Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, and Mr Michael Meacher, Under Secretary of State for Trade. On July 25, a deputation will meet Sir Mark Henig, chairman of the English Tourist Board, to point out the disadvantages of the position in which North Wold now finds itself.

From the tourist angle, the first grave disadvantage is that because it is not part of a development area, Bridlington, Filey, Flamborough, and other holiday spots do not qualify for grants under the Development of Tourism Act, by which hotels may be refurbished, holiday projects financed and other means of attracting tourists promoted.

Mr John Gibson, North Wolds District Council chief executive, points out that east coast competitors like Whitby, Scarborough, Hornsea, Withernsea and Cleethorpes are all in the development areas and enjoy the benefits of the Act. To rub salt into the wound, Mr Gibson adds that the English Tourist Board is to make available £3m over the next three to four years for what are deemed "fragile" areas. Scarborough, Bridlington's chief competitor, has been so designated. "It borders on the ridiculous", Mr Gibson said.

The other major problems are unemployment and the need to attract new industry. In the past 10 years there has been an 80 per cent increase in male unemployment in the Bridlington travel-to-work area. A matter of major concern is that for many years in the past those people unemployed in winter at Bridlington could safely count on finding employment in summer when the holiday season started.

Mr Gibson explained: "Trends show that unemployment is now a problem all year round, not only for this council, but for the Humberside County Council as well. We have the support of the Yorkshire and Humberside Tourist Board, the interest of the Economic Planning Council, and the support of the Yorkshire committee of the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas."

The principal yardstick for granting assisted status has always been the unemployment percentage. In mid-June, the Bridlington figure was 7 per cent, and Scarborough 5.5 per cent. It will be argued, no doubt, that numbers count and not percentages, and Bridlington with the higher percentage has 721 unemployed, while Scarborough has 1,392 unemployed.

North Wolds will equally point out that you cannot have it both ways, and that Whitby, which is a development area, has 10.6 per cent unemployment and only 569 unemployed, considerably fewer than Bridlington.

For that matter, the northern region which enjoys development area status has only 115,518 unemployed, for its 8.6 per cent figure, while Yorkshire and Humberside region has 117,682 unemployed for 5.7 per cent. Yorkshire and Humberside is, for the greater part, an intermediate area.

One may play with percentages and actual numbers. What really matters is whether the Government can afford to dole out more money for deprived areas like North Wolds. One is forced to the conclusion that, in this instance, in being excluded from the development area the North Wolds appear to have had a raw deal. If development area status is not given and tourism grants and enhanced industry incentives pass them by, then the North Wolds will decline with increasing rapidity, while neighbouring areas will, if not prosper, at least hold their economic own.

Ronald Kershaw

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cause for concern over the new Atlantic air services pact

From Sir Peter Masefield

Sir, While it would be ungenerous not to pay tribute to our negotiators in their valiant hunting of an elusive air transport snark, following Britain's unilateral determination of the Bermuda Agreement on Anglo American air services, in the event it is clear that (like the earlier Lewis Carroll adventure) "the bowsprit got mixed up with the rudder sometimes—when a vessel is, so to speak snarked".

How "snarked" it was to clear from the reports of the agreement which has come from the unwise exposure of hardly won principles to an all-bets-are-of "kerfuffle" with the most powerful nation in the world. Contrary to the initial euphoria about the outcome what has emerged can now be seen as a catch-as-catch-can settlement in which—in return for a few significant gains—British air transport will be substantially worse off, while some o fthe broad ground rules for international air transport, enshrined in Bermuda Mark 1, are undermined.

Because of the importance of Bermuda Mark 2 to every nation's air services—and most of all to our own—there ought to be no misunderstanding or glossing over of the factual position.

The more important gains in Bermuda Mark 2 include the opening up of new routes across thee North Atlantic; within five years some relatively small rationalization of "fifth freedom" rights into Europe; a move towards agreeing a relationship between capacity and traffic (though with no reference to load factors) and an updating of procedures for the setting of *fares and rates.*

Against this there has been a disturbing retreat from the principle of a fair and equal opportunity for the carriers of the two nations, to the disadvantage of not only the United Kingdom, but also many small nations to whom Bermuda Mark 2, like Bermuda 1, will be taken as a guide.

There are a number of causes for concern—but to take only *four:*

1 It is clear that the new agreement gives away substantial on-flying rights to points beyond the United Kingdom, together with continued authority for airlines to make "a change of gauge"; *for example,* for United States carriers to base smaller aircraft in London to carry onwards traffic to third countries, thereby justifying higher frequencies by American airlines into London than *United Kingdom carriers* can justify into the United States, from which "points beyond" are few and strictly limited.

2 Among the new "gateways" in the United States, two—Atlanta and Dallas/Fort Worth—are, *for the next three years,* to be reserved, for non-stop services to London, exclusively to United States carriers. By contrast, the value of the non-stop Houston-London route, allocated for three years to the *United Kingdom is reduced by* a parallel United States cargo service and by the exclusive non-stop rights granted to a United States carrier Dallas/Fort Worth near by extraordinarily, an Am carrier is to be granted petual monopoly for sche services from an unnamed tional point in the United to London. And this in th of the fair and equal oppo ties principle.

3 The proposed Laker Sk fares are, apparently, t matched by United States duled airlines out of Hea on a stand-by, fill-up ba more-than-competitive sit which is bound to prej Skytrain's economics. denial of this response b United Kingdom will, it s automatically result in the drawal of Skytrain's U States permit.

4 Notable by its absence i but a passing referenc charter services—one of causes for airline losses o North Atlantic.

All in all, after the car mistake of revoking, inste amending, Bermuda 1, it clear that great pressure o British delegation during final all-night session on 20-21 in Lewis Carroll's w caused most of the hope a Bermuda Mark 2:

"In the midst of the lau and

Softly and suddenly to v an

For the Snark was a Bo you

Yours faithfully,
PETER G. MASEFIELD,
"Rosehill",
Doods Way,
Reigate, Surrey,
RH2 0JT.

'Absurdity' of current cost accounting

From Mr A. C. Webb and others

Sir, The undersigned wish to encourage all chartered accountants to vote on the resolution against current cost accounting and not to allow the views of the membership to be clouded by apathy.

We would strongly urge all chartered accountants to vote for the resolution and would comment as follows on the points made by the institute in the circular issued to members on June 9, 1977.

1 Historic cost accounts can mislead if the effects of inflation and other factors are not considered. However, they are a factual record of transactions that have taken place.

Current cost accounts will also mislead but it will be much more difficult to work out the effects of the various factors particularly as current cost accounts are not based on facts but hypotheses. The quality of industrial accountants must be very poor if British management is, as the institute suggests, seriously misled by historic cost accounting.

2 Historic cost accounts are not inadequate if properly presented. Parliament has certainly not accepted current cost accounting and the Government only became involved because the institute was pressing CPP accounting.

3 Current cost accounting will never be accepted because it is based on false premises which will be clearly seen if and when it is used in practice.

4 If a voluntary system would not work it is obvious that CCA does not have the advantages claimed for it. Is the institute implying that industry does not want to give meaningful information?

Comparability under CCA, which uses different indices for different industries, will be much more difficult than under historic cost.

5 It is the responsibility of the accounting profession to seek the truth, not to jump on every trendy band wagon which passes.

6 The institute should be participating by pointing out that historic cost accounts suitably annotated can give all the information necessary in a much more acceptable and sensible form than CCA.

7 The public standing of the institute and its members will be seriously damaged if CCA is introduced and does not win acceptance.

Enough money has alr been wasted in discussing matter. Anyone who has and understood Sandilands ED 18 should be convince the merit of historic cost counts and of the absurdity in practical term current cost.

We would suggest that right approach is to consi giving further information historic cost accounts and sibly to adjust sharehold equity by a transfer from fit and loss account to account of the change in value of money. Compan have been doing this on an a trary basis for years and p haps the basis of the calcu tion should now be discuss in the accounts.

A vote for the resolution f from harming the professi will show that within the me bership there is *still* a stron hard core of sound comm sense.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. WEBB, FCA,
W. M. BARRITT, FCA,
D. N. LERMON, MA, ACA,
L. D. F. HILL, ACA,
B. JONES, ACA.
12 Cyncoed Crescent,
Cyncoed,
Cardiff.

Professional engineers and the TUC

From Mr W. B. Deller

Sir, Eric Wigham makes unjustified and questionable assertions when he says that: "managerial and professional workers . . . affiliate to the TUC when they can" and "it is clear that managerial and professional workers . . . would like to be in the TUC".

As a professional engineer, I believe that the inadequate levels of status, rewards and man-utilization in the engineering profession can be attributed to a collection of policies and attitudes which directly correlate with the rise in power of the TUC.

I believe, and so do many other professional engineers, that there is no way in which the elevation in status of professional engineering in the wealth-creating manufacturing sector—which is a prerequis for the effective deployment British technological expert and of economic recovery—be reconciled with the polici and attitudes which are p sently associated with the TU

Yours faithfully,
W. B. DELLER,
2 Burroughs Crescent,
Bourne End,
Bucks.
June 29.

Independent central banks 'more responsible'

The Bank of England should be made at least as independent of government influence as central banks in the United States and West Germany, it is suggested in a paper by Mr William Rees-Mogg, editor of *The Times,* which is published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs.*

The author argues that experience has shown that countries where central banks are independent, such as Germany, Switzerland and the United States, are more successful in handling money supply responsibly than nations such as Britain, France and Italy, where the banks are under government control.

It is essential that the authorities should enter into a commitment to control money supply which is firm enough to change expectations about the future course of inflation, Mr Rees-Mogg says.

The paper contains a discussion of the role that monetary theory has played in economic thought, tracing its development from Aristotle through Hume to Keynes and on to Professor Milton Friedman.

It argues that the inflationary consequences of pursuing what are traditionally called "Keynesian" policies lead to the destruction of the full employment which they are designed to create.

The paper is based on a lecture given at Bath University in January this year.

* *Democracy and the Value of Money; The Theory of Money from Locke to Keynes.* By William Rees-Mogg. Occasional Paper 53. *Published* by the Institute of Economic Affairs, 2 Lord North Street, SW1. Price 60p.

Farm exports up 14pc this year

By Hugh Clayton

British exports of farm chemicals, animal feeds and eggs in the first five months of this year were worth 50 per cent more than in the 1976 period.

Figures issued yesterday by the British Agricultural Export Council on the eve of the Royal Show, put the increase for all farm exports at 14 per cent in value to a total of £775m, with tractors and accessories making up more than a third of the total.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Conflicting pressures on the market

Oil and auctioneers have almost totally dominated the stock market for the past few weeks. But there is little sign that the success of recent issues is going to draw out further lashings of new-issue fodder for the stags to get their teeth into.

The general feeling, in fact, seems to be that markets may well do little more than sink back into a deep summer slumber for the next few weeks. That remains to be seen. The hope in early June, of course, was that once BP was out of the way funds would be released to generate a modest run-up to a mini-Budget in July.

But the attempt at a rally at the time of the BP marketing quickly fizzled out and, although the market still seems firm enough underneath, hopes of a mini-Budget before the autumn have been rapidly receding.

A mini-Budget, whenever it comes, is in any case of relatively little importance. The big question is the degree to which the benefits of North Sea oil can be turned to the longer term advantage of the economy as a whole, justifying the next big leap in the *FT* index to a new base above the 500 level.

Ideally, some clearer idea is needed of the longer term strategy for using the oil bonus. But with the Government now committed to electioneering, it is far from certain that the market will be getting that kind of message, at least directly.

More probably, the market is going to have to play it by ear. Putting aside the continuing doubts about trends in the international economy and the ability of the Government to survive the winter, there are two factors that investors are going to be watching especially carefully over the coming months.

One is obviously the kind of wage settlements that emerge as we move out of Phase Two. This will be watched particularly closely by those who doubt that money supply controls are, in fact, an adequate safeguard against a resurgence in inflation. The other is the way in which the Treasury and the Bank of England attempt to control the exchange rate, the money supply and interest rates.

Indeed, perhaps the most fascinating development of all is going to be that of the performance of sterling. Will the pound, in fact, adjust downwards to allow for Britain's relatively high rate of inflation? Or will the weight of the balance of payments surplus in the final quarter be exercising extreme upward pressure on the parity?

If it is the latter, and the Government still believe that the pressure must be resisted, or largely resisted, to keep exports competitive, then the implication should be sharply lower interest rates—and higher security values—but tremendous potential uncertainty about control of the money supply.

Accountants

The shadow of Government

It was a bemused Institute of Chartered Accountants which met in Cambridge for its annual conference last week. The inflation accounting strategy is in shreds as a result of the heavy poll which has already been received ahead of the special meeting on Wednesday against its compulsory implementation. Consequently, the profession is still trying to work out exactly what hit it and why.

What it is worried about is the next blow to be delivered by the Government. The amount of attention which has been focused on accountants initially as a result of a couple of spectacular failures and inadequate audits has increased sharply with the inflation accounting debate.

The profession may know where it is going, but it certainly has not looked that way to outsiders and the fear is that unless it sorts itself out quickly the government will do the job for it, ending the accountants' highly valued independence once and for all.

It may be that the chairman of the Profession's Auditing Practices Committee, Mr Richard Wilkes, is on the right lines when he says that one of the reasons why accountants are under attack is that the role of the auditor is not adequately understood.

But it is clear to many accountants that whether it is understood or not, auditors are not thought to be doing the job they should and there is no surer way of increasing the possibility of outside regulation than by being thought to be failing to check adequately the accounts produced by public companies.

It is no responsibility of auditors at present to comment on the management skills of a company. Their function is simply to assess whether the accounts produced by directors and which remain the responsibility of directors are a true and fair view of the period reported on and comply with Companies Acts.

The current debate questions both whether this is enough and whether it is being done properly. In a way the profession has made a rod for its own back by trying to perform its function better and producing standards for the treatment of various items in accounts.

Mr Douglas Morpeth, chairman of the Inflation Accounting Steering Group.

The more complex problem is whether auditors should also comment on the performance of a company. For many shareholders it matters little that an auditor believes the accounts to be true and fair for they lack the expertise increasingly needed to interpret what the accounts tell them anyway.

LSMO

Questions of valuation

For all the mouth-watering projections in the London & Scottish Marine Oil prospectus, the overriding factor that investors must always bear in mind is that North Sea investment is a highly speculative pastime.

Admittedly, the sponsors have liberally sprinkled the document with all the necessary warnings about future oil prices, production delays and so on. Even so, prospective investors need also to look at the attitude of the bankers who recently put together a £30m loan for LSMO's share of the Ninian development since these canny folk have demanded a full 2½ per cent margin over LIBOR.

And of course on any normal criteria for equity investment, LSMO would get short shrift with losses of up to £16m by the end of 1978, a deficit of shareholders funds developing next year as well, no reliable profit forecast and not even the promise of a dividend until 1980.

Set against that, however, is the potentially rich harvest to be reaped from the North Sea for the lucky few. And with its 9 per cent Ninian stake there is no doubt that LSMO falls well within that category.

None of this will worry the stags this week who will see the opportunity of a straight stake in the North Sea as being too good a chance to miss. Yet for the longer term investor, the crucial question is more complicated, and that is what precise value can be put on the LSMO shares.

One way would be to base the valuation entirely on Ninian, even though the profit illustrations make that difficult enough without such maverick factors as the slippage already on the project or Government fiats such as have upset Shell and Esso's development of the Brent field last week.

Even so, taking a line through the oil production stock, LSMO shares look to be worth between 140 and 150p while if interest on its cash balances and the stake in block 23/27 is taken into account an asset value of more than double that figure is not too wild a flight of fancy.

Where LSMO scores over other North Sea speculative stocks is in the fact that it has actually found oil and has already shown its financial skill in arranging a huge amount of borrowings on nothing more than promise.

Small investors may come out in force initially but LSMO still looks too specialized to make it other than an institutional vehicle longer term. Meanwhile, success of the launch is likely to spill over into Cawoods, National Carbonising and James Finlay given their stakes in the company.

Hugh Stephenson

Paying due attention to prices

It is still extraordinary, looking back on it, that it should have been a Conservative Government that first introduced a price code, the most detailed system of interference in the workings of the free market sector in peacetime.

A free pricing policy is, or at least in theory ought to be, the heart and soul of that sector. Yet the original Heath price policy was based on the assumption that prices should be handled as if the whole of the private sector was a public utility, subjected to the regulations and constraints normally associated with them.

The gap between political and economic reality in pricing has after four years become so wide that almost everyone, *pace* Mrs Sally Oppenheim, would agree that it has shot its bolt. The problem is what should be put in its place.

For all the huffing and puffing between the Government, the TUC and the Confederation of British Industry, the fact is that there has been little discussion of the principles on which a prices policy should be operated in the longer term. This is not surprising, for the issues involved are intellectually far more difficult even than they are politically. And already the politicians have had difficulty enough with the political aspects.

Most serious people now accept that there has to be some long-term involvement by government agencies in the field of pricing and monopolies in order to prevent abuse, encourage efficiency and protect the interests of consumers. In an ideal world competition between producers would create such a balance.

But an ideal world does not exist. Further, the growing involvement of government in commerce and industry, symbolized by the Whitehall concept of "sponsorship", means increasingly that the government of the day is in practice taking the side of the producer rather than that of the consumer.

The *locus classicus* of this was the issue of the recent merger between Tate and Lyle and Manbré and Garton where the concerns of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Industry for an effective reorganization of the cane sugar refining industry took total precedence over any potential monopoly that might be created in the production of glucose and starch in the United Kingdom.

The Monopolies Commission has not proved an effective instrument of protection of the public interest in these areas, because its proceedings are slow, because the statutory concept of monopoly and the practical realities of a market often bear little relationship to each other, and because over the years it has developed no coherent philosophy. The Office of Fair Trading and the Government in general have seemed to be operating on the principle that anyone who makes below-the-average return on capital employed is virtuous, while anyone who makes more is prima facie guilty of profiteering and should be investigated.

The old Price Commission, under Sir Arthur Cockfield, has established the advantage that it operated swiftly and within the terms of an announced framework. It had the weakness that the framework was statutory and not economic and there was some criticism of the quality of its special investigations. The hope must be that the new Price Commission will establish itself as a more flexible and effective instrument than others operating in this field in the past.

This will only come about if it is explicit and consistent in justifying the criteria under which it operates. The fear, particularly because of political indications from Mr Roy Hattersley, the minister responsible, is that the whole issue will be taken back into the realm of ad hoc decisions, political expediency and consideration of each case on its merits. If such rhetoric is deployed we shall know the issues are not being faced seriously.

Towards a fairer system of local authority finance

The Government's Green Paper on Local Government Finance (Cmnd. 6813)* proposes a reform of rate support grant — the main subsidy paid by central government to local authorities which would significantly change the relationship between councils and their ratepayers as well as changing the distribution of the rate burden between different parts of the country.

The present system rate support grant is based on broadly reasonable principles, but these are not made explicit and are implemented in an incomplete and obscure manner. Nor was the confusion surrounding the finance of local government cleared up by the lengthy report of the Layfield Committee, published last year.

The main proposal in the new Green Paper is to introduce a logical and explicit system for the rate-support grant which will be transparent to the public as well as to local and central bureaucrats. This is a courageous proposal because it will expose the financial decisions of local councils and central government to effective public scrutiny and criticism.

The new proposals for allocation of the grant ought, in our view, to be judged fair as between different local authority areas—with the important exception that ratable value, which is an unfair measure of taxable capacity, would continue to be used as the basis for equalization between areas.

Under the present, confused, system the inequitable effects of basing the grant on ratable value may have been partly mitigated by the obscure internal bargaining process which influences distribution of the grant each year. Under the new more logical system the error is potentially serious because its consequences are likely to be implemented in full.

The essential principle of the new system is that there will be a single, standard rate poundage which ratepayers in each area should expect to pay if local authority services in that area were provided to a uniform national standard. The ratepayer will know what this standard rate is and will therefore be able to judge immediately if his or her rate demand is above or below it.

If the rate demand is higher (or lower) than the standard, the ratepayer will know that local government authorities responsible for the area have decided (as they are entitled to do) to spend more (or less) than would have been necessary to provide the national standard of service. The "standard" expenditure of each authority will be known and published, so that it will be possible to identify precisely how much the authority is spending above or below the norm.

The significance of all this is that electors will be able to distinguish central government decisions on norms for rate poundages and for local expenditure from local authorities' decisions whether to spend more or less than the national norm. If local expenditure differs from the national norm, local rates will be varied by a proportionate amount.

The scaling of this variation, which will also be explicit, provides the central government with a mechanism for influencing local authority spending. For example, if central government wishes to discourage local authorities from spending more than the national norm, it will be able to set the scale in such a way that extra spending requires a large proportionate increase in local rates.

But the division of responsibility will remain unambiguous. Electors will be able to decide what they think of the scaling factor set by the central government and also whether, given the norms and scaling factor, they feel that authorities responsible for their area have made sensible decisions about the level of local expenditure in view of the effect on local rates.

Contentious calculation

The main virtue of this new system is that it is transparent and, prima facie, fair. This does not mean there will be no disputes about its more technical aspects. In particular, the calculation of "standard" expenditure for each area is bound to be contentious because of the large differences between authorities mainly for demographic and geographical reasons.

In the case of education one could, for instance, count the number of school children and multiply by the average cost, across the country, of teaching a child; but that would be unfair to areas (such as London) where teachers' pay has to be higher than elsewhere and to sparsely populated areas where the ratio of teachers to children has to be relatively high.

It is obviously going to be difficult to distinguish, authority by authority, whether differences in education costs per child are due to variations in the quality of service, in efficiency of administration or to unavoidable differences in the cost of achieving a given standard of service. Similar problems will arise for all the other services.

But any fair system of grant distribution to local authorities which is designed to compensate for variations in needs must encounter this problem, implicitly if not explicitly. Indeed, the existing system for distributing rate support grant includes factors such as an amount per school child from which an implicit estimate of "standard" expenditure in each area can be inferred (as we demonstrated in the critique of the Layfield Committee's report which we published last November).**

An essential part of the Green Paper proposals is that estimates of standard expenditure which at present lurk, heavily disguised, in the grant formulae will be made explicit and public. Not only will electors know whether or not their own authority spends more or less than the standard published for it, but also, local authorities will themselves be able to argue, in public, if they believe that the method of calculation of the standard is unfair.

It is important to note that the estimation of each authority's "standard expenditure" and the basing of the grant it receives on this does *not* mean that the authority must actually spend any particular amount in total nor that it must allocate the total between services in any particular way. Under such a system the authority can still choose its own priorities within the total and it can also spend more or less than "standard" if it chooses to impose a higher or lower than average rate burden.

A second important feature of the new proposals is that national standards will apply uniformly to all areas. At present we have, in the jargon, a *deficiency* as opposed to an *equalization* system so far as compensation for inequality of resources is concerned.

In effect, the central government at present stands in, for a relatively poor authority, as a "ratepayer" owning such notional property as is required to bring that authority's ratable value up to standard. But nothing is taken away from authorities with ratable value above the standard.

Thus, in principle a deficiency system such as we now have leaves the richest authorities better off than the poorer ones. This anomaly would be ended under the unitary grant system proposed in the Green Paper.

The main defect of the new proposals is that they continue to rely on ratable values as a fair measure of the taxable capacity of a local authority area. Thus, if average incomes were the same in two areas but the ratable value of a given type of house is twice as high in one area as in the other (a not unknown occurrence), then application of the same standard rate poundage to both areas would mean that people with given income living in a given type of house in one area pay double the rates they would pay in the other area.

Ratio to personal income

The Green Paper considers only one possible way of carrying out an adjustment to correct for this anomaly—namely, that the grant received by each authority should be adjusted by reference to the ratio of its domestic ratable value to the personal income received by its ratepayers. The Green Paper then firmly rejects such a possibility on the grounds that it would be difficult to collect the relevant data on personal income and, more important, because "the effect would be to increase the rate burdens of people with below average incomes living in areas where aggregate income was above the average [and] reduce the rate burden of people with above average incomes living in areas where aggregate income was below the average".

The authors of the Green Paper make this very emphatic statement without apparently realizing that it is only true on special and, in our view, implausible assumptions about the variability between authorities in their ratable value relative to that of their income per head.

Thus, suppose (as we believe to be broadly the case) that average manual workers' income were relatively uniform across authorities but average ratable value shows marked differences, the categorical statement quoted above would be the reverse of the truth. A poor family in a relatively rich area which had high ratable values for given types of property would, after an income equalization adjustment, be better, not worse, off, since it would gain more from the compensation for high ratable values than it would lose through being penalized for the generally high level of personal income.

We conclude, therefore, that the proposal to use ratable value as a basis for systematic equalization is based on a defective analysis, would produce serious anomalies and constitutes a serious blemish on an otherwise excellent set of proposals.

It is technically quite easy (as set out in our November study) to adjust rate support grant so as to compensate for differences between areas in ratable values of similar types of property. A crude measure, but one which would be far better than doing nothing at all, would be simply to adjust for differences between areas in average domestic ratable value per household—a figure which is immediately available for every area.

If no adjustment of this kind were made, the main losers from the new proposals would be Londoners, whose position would be materially affected for the worse under the Green Paper's proposals; and, except to the extent that the effects were offset by rate rebates, the burden would fall as heavily on the poor in London as on the rich.

Wynne Godley and Francis Cripps

Mr Godley is Director of the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge University and Mr Cripps is a senior research officer there.

*Local Government Finance: Cmnd 6813, HMSO 70p.

**A critique of the Layfield Committee's Report by Francis Cripps and Wynne Godley, Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge £2.40.

Business Diary in Europe: Historic architecture

While Britain's first presidency of the EEC was ending on a rather uninspiring note last week, one British citizen at least scored a notable personal victory at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

Richard Patrick, a Briton with an Architectural Association degree, had been refused permission by the French authorities to exercise his profession in France. The French argued that although freedom of establishment was provided for in the Treaty of Rome it was dependent on national implementing legislation, which did not yet exist in the case of architects. Furthermore, there was no reciprocity convention between Britain and France.

In effect, the court found that a citizen of a new member state, provided he held qualifications recognized by the Community state in which he intended to establish himself, could work as an architect in that country on the same terms as its own nationals.

The important point about the ruling, which is being compared with the historic "Reyners decision", that cleared the way for the freedom of establishment of lawyers in the EEC, is that it makes clear that the obligation imposed by the Rome Treaty is absolute, and not dependent on implementing legislation.

As the British team gets down to work on the first day of the 1977 Industrial Apprentices Competition—the "Skill Olympics"—in Utrecht today, Fred Hill and Bill Norris have more than this year's national showing to worry about.

Hill is chairman and Norris secretary of the body that fields the British team, The Society for the Promotion of Vocational Training and Education (VOTE).

It is costing about £700 a head to send the 14 male apprentices to Utrecht. Next year's competition, however, is to be in Pusan, South Korea, and the cost may be more than double.

In 1978, therefore, will VOTE be able to send out a team even as big as this year's, the smallest for 15 years? "Somehow we always seem to get by", is all Hill would say when we saw the team off at the weekend.

Help, however, may be on the way. After a note of mine last March about VOTE, Norris says, the council was approached by Shell and by Chester Rabone, the Birmingham engineering measurement firm, both of whom are now considering whether to help.

VOTE receives no government financial aid. The construction industry training board has underwritten seven apprentices from the building trade who are taking part this year.

The road transport industry training board is also sponsoring Julien Bienek, of Cambridge, who is to compete in this year's new category, automobile engineering. The rest of the cost has to come from donations.

The results of the competition, which is being held at the Royal Dutch Industries Fair, will be announced next weekend. Last time the competition was held in Madrid, in 1975 there were 20 British entrants who between them won a gold, a bronze and an honourable mention.

Bill Norris, VOTE secretary, Peter Haxby, RTITB director of training, Julian Bienek, "Skill Olympics" competitor, and Fred Hill, VOTE chairman: Utrecht, here we come.

The Italian economic weekly Il Mondo has found that 70 per cent of company chairmen and top managers have offices at the corners of buildings. Perhaps it symbolizes the state of mind of all too many managers in Italy today, caught in a corner with their backs to the wall.

Dr Hans Friderichs, Bonn's economic minister, must be regretting the day in 1973 when he had the bright idea of drawing up an energy policy for West Germany.

The oil crisis and the rise of anti-nuclear opinion have already run a coach and horses through two sets of government projections on energy supply and demand. Now vigorous lobbying by a small section of the working population has delayed a government move to cut back energy waste.

The plan seemed uncontroversial enough. Heating oil, when improperly burnt, goes partly to waste. Efficient combustion can be determined by measuring the fumes given off by a given appliance.

Hence, it was decided that heating installers and chimney sweeps should be given guidelines to determine whether Germany's oil burners were functioning correctly or not.

This simple plan ran foul of the German chimney sweeps' lobby. Chimney sweeps in Germany have partly the status of civil servants and no doubt with this in mind they organized a vigorous campaign against outsiders—such as heating engineers—being allowed to take over their "patch".

Most parliamentarians in Germany are civil servants and therefore it is probably not surprising that when the Government's Bill came before the upper house of parliament the other day it was rejected—and put on the back burner to simmer for the time being.

In the brisk contest for sales of cigarettes with the new tobacco substitutes two of the 11 brands launched in Britain last Friday carry the information: "First sold in Switzerland".

The marketing man of the manufacturers concerned says that this is because "we believe that people in England know that the Swiss are a health-conscious nation and will accept this as a product which has had some success in such a climate".

Asked whether he saw any similarity between what might be regarded as an evocation of clean Alpine air and the type of advertisement that shows athletes smoking, he replied that under the new code agreed with the Government such athlete advertisements are out.

The cigarette has been marketed in Switzerland for two years with modest sales results.

Department of useless statistics: according to the consultative document on housing policy, Great Britain has the highest proportion (98.9 per cent) of homes with flush toilets in Europe, and also a bigger proportion than the United States and Canada.

هكذا من الأصل

Equipping the oil companies for the next energy crisis

For the international oil companies the years leading up to 1980 will be crucial. Investment decisions and development strategies agreed in the next three years will decide how the companies will fare once the full effects are felt of the energy crisis that will emerge over the next decade.

At Shell, the second largest of the oil giants, Mr Michael Pocock, an Englishmen, will be overseeing the fortunes of the Anglo-Dutch group during this period. Today Mr Pocock begins his first full week at the head of the group, but because of the complex nature of Shell's hierarchy it is a job that carries no title.

The Royal Dutch Shell Group is composed of two publicly quoted companies—"Shell" Transport & Trading in London and Royal Dutch in The Hague. Each company has its own board of directors, but the joint group is run by a committee of managing directors from both countries, and for the next three years, until he retires at the age of 60, Mr Pocock will head this all-powerful committee.

According to Mr Pocock it is not the international oil companies that will be found wanting in any future energy crisis. Despite the criticism of the growing involvement by the international oil groups in other sectors of the energy industry, the Shells and Exxons of this world are not ducking the investment decisions that will provide new sources of oil, gas, and coal and in some cases nuclear capacity when it is needed in the 1980s.

Investments in the energy business will continue through the next three years even though the oil supply position will improve during this time as the North Sea, Alaska and, later, Mexico build up their production. Once these areas reach their peak in the early 1980s, the industrialized nations will need more oil from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Companies, and there is no guarantee that this will be available. At this stage it will be vital that coal and nuclear power are available to fill any gaps that may emerge.

Mr Pocock says he is determined that Shell will be well equipped to fulfil its role in the 1980s. However, not all the plans to develop alternatives to oil and gas have been an outstanding success. The disastrous nuclear venture in the United States is now in the past, if not forgotten, and coal is now the main target.

By the mid 1980s Mr Pocock would like to see an international coal trade of 300 million tons a year, of which Shell would contribute about 30 million tons.

Starting a new international commodity business requires more than just investment in coal mines, exporting facilities and ships by Shell. Consumers and governments in the industrial nations have to be convinced that coal from southern Africa and Australia will be a secure source of energy and, in Europe, will not undermine the efforts to expand existing coal industries. Mr Pocock sees no danger of this happening, as he believes the European coal producers will be hard pressed to maintain their current levels of output, let alone embark on ambitious expansion.

Investment in oil and gas will also continue. But there are question marks over whether companies can in future risk large scale investments in Third World countries because of the growing threat of nationalization.

So far Shell has not been deterred from any Third World investment, but there was no guarantee that it might not happen some time in the future, said Mr Pocock. Shell was large enough to finance this type of project from its own resources, but companies who had to rely on outside money could find it difficult to find bankers willing to accept the risks. One way out of these difficulties would be international banking consortia that could rely on the World Bank to guarantee the safety of investments.

Mr Michael Pocock, who will be overseeing the fortunes of the Shell group in a period when crucial investment decisions are being made.

Also to be faced during the next three years is the question of relationships between individual countries and the multinationals. "It's no good pretending we are not big", says Mr Pocock. "But we have made our subsidiaries largely autonomous and we have to convince nations that we are doing the best job possible for that country."

Mr Pocock feels that the way international oil companies distributed crude oil during the 1973-74 supply crisis has helped their case.

There are also likely to be questions about the development of the oil multinationals into energy corporations. "We are not going into coal because our size gives us special rights. If we don't, who will? No one outside the oil companies is yet ready to make these investments", Mr Pocock said.

Roger Vielvoye

Sir Roger: portrait of a consultant

The world of management consultancy lost one of its more colourful figures last week with the retirement of Sir Roger Falk from the board of P-E Consulting group at the age of 67.

He has had two periods of association with P-E. In the 1950s he established the group's marketing practice at a time when P-E was still rather narrowly associated with production engineering, and he returned to it as chairman in July, 1972, when P-E was participating to the full in the declining fortunes which were then afflicting management consultancy in general in Britain.

He carried out what he refers to as "a bit of a surgical job" on the group with the result that by comparison with early 1972 P-E now has about one-third fewer consultants, but fee income has increased by about a third.

In general the seventies have not been kind to consultancy in Britain. After the balmy days of the late 50s and 60s growth in the British market has been poor, although there has in the past four years been a great upsurge of overseas work to provide some buoyancy.

Sir Roger's view of the future of consultancy differs markedly from the images of the profession which were prevalent 10 years ago. The future, it seems, does not lie with the bright young man desperate to put the world to rights, but rather with the man who has had 10-15 years of solid industrial experience, and will probably return to a top job in industry after a decade or more in consultancy in the middle of his career.

Sir Roger Falk: *outlining the challenge ahead.*

Although consultancies like P-E, PA and Urwick Orr remain large, and Sir Roger believes there will be the work to sustain them, he doubts if there will be much room for the growth of other large consultancies. Rather he thinks the profession will move more and more in the direction of "consultancy of a specialized kind".

He sees the challenge for the consultancies as being "to make certain that the specialisms which they develop and sell are not phoney, but have a basis of absolute value, and are not gimmicks".

Himself a pluralist of distinction, he has no patience with the image of the consultant as a 16-hour-a-day man who has no time to read anything that is not vocationally oriented. Rather he sees the ideal consultant as being a rounded man with a generally inquiring mind. Whizzkiddery is out; gravitas is in.

For Sir Roger, his departure from the management consultancy scene by no means indicates that he is quitting altogether. He is chairman of the Sadler's Wells Foundation, a member of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, and has sundry other activities. Nor, in fact, will his influence be wholly removed from the practice of management, for his book, *The Business of Management*,* first published in 1961, is now in its fifth edition, and going nicely with sales of over 250,000. RC.

* *Pelican*, 85p

Watching for the signals from the smokers

Patricia Tisdall on the big advertising *drive behind* the launch of cigarettes with tobacco substitutes

Substitute tobacco, which made its debut in the shops last Friday, poses one of the biggest marketing challenges ever faced by the tobacco industry. Not only are there the normal competitive pressures linked with the eleven cigarette brands which made their simultaneous appearance, but there is an educational job to be carried out as well.

For, although the research and development of substitute tobaccos has been carried out in the international limelight which followed the reports of the Government's Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health, only a handful of smokers understands the product's characteristics and applications.

All this must take place in a market still suffering from a traumatic upheaval to its established pricing and promotional practices in readiness for the EEC tax changes. During the last 15 months at least 10 new cigarettes have been launched during the battle for shares of the king size sector and the withdrawal of cigarette coupons.

The present plight of the tobacconists whose shelves are crowded with the new king size and non-coupon cigarettes was one of the factors which worried the presenters of the substitute tobacco brands. However, the timing of the launch was dictated by the Hunter Committee's findings and by a manufacturers' agreement that it should take place on the same day.

The agreement about the launch date did not, evidently, extend to advertising. For within three days of the committee giving its approval to substitutes on March 31 Gallaher had put out newspaper advertisements saying that its Silk Cut cigarettes with substitute tobacco were the "first to be approved".

These were countered shortly afterwards by Rothmans International with a series of advertisements for its Peer Special brand of cigarettes saying that these were "the world's first cigarette with Cytrel tobacco substitute".

Wills and Player's, the two much larger Imperial Tobacco companies, were not, however, able to announce their brands which contain NSM, an alternative substitute material, until two months later, at the beginning of June.

Despite their smaller size, it was not surprising that Gallaher and Rothmans were able to take the initiative, because both companies had had marketing strategies worked out in advance. Ever since 1964 when it first launched its Silk Cut range of low tar cigarettes Gallaher has had a dominant stake in low tar smoking. It was an obvious step for it to market the new substitute material under the Silk Cut name.

Carreras Rothmans, which exports a high proportion of its output, had already developed, produced and marketed a brand containing substitutes in Germany and Switzerland. Again, it was a natural step for it to adapt the same brand, Peer Special, for the British market. The only difficulty is that the name is new to smokers in Britain and needs to be established as a cigarette brand from scratch.

Wills and Player's, apart from their size (collectively they account for more than 60 per cent of all cigarette sales) had a much more difficult problem in deciding whether to establish an entirely new name or whether to adapt an existing brand.

Player's, which last year expended a lot of energy and several million pounds in successfully establishing John Player King Size, is using this brand as well as Player's No 10 and No 6 for the substitutes.

Wills, still wrestling with the problems associated with the withdrawal of coupons from its dominant Embassy brand, hedged its bets. It has produced a version of Embassy with substitute and at the same time launched an entirely new brand name, President King Size, to carry the substitute material.

All the cigarette manufacturers are investing heavily in advertising the new brands in newspapers, magazines and on posters. Gallaher, which expects to spend £2m on media advertising and another £1m on associated "below the line" publicity for Silk Cut, is probably the highest so far in the advertising league table. Collectively the industry is spending about £5m on advertising the launch.

But the producers are keeping a cautious watch on future developments ready to boost their advertising to meet the challenge of their competitors.

Besides advertising, Imperial is backing Wills President and Player's No 6, John Player King Size and Player's No 10 with a free offer of 20 cigarettes for every 100 purchased.

All the manufacturers are confident that smokers' trial purchases will be heavy. Their worry at the weekend, was, whether distribution and production would keep pace with demand. However, the big question is whether, having tried the new cigarettes, smokers will want to repeat the experience.

Low tar cigarettes at present account for only about 10 per cent of cigarette sales in Britain. The manufacturers believe that the use of substitutes will help to overcome the loss of flavour and the heavy filtration problems associated with all-tobacco cigarettes in the low tar category.

They hope that sales of low tar brands will expand to match the 20 per cent share of the market held in the United States.

But it is estimated that it will be the middle of August at the earliest before a sensible assessment of the initial performance of the new brands can be made.

The strict confines of the code of practice governing cigarette advertising, together with their own caution, has prevented the more responsible cigarette makers from making extravagant health claims for the new brands.

The claims the cigarette companies can make, and are making, is that the addition of substitute improves the flavour of low tar smoking. It remains to be seen whether this is enough to persuade smokers to make the change.

How GKN is attacking the ills of 'economic illiteracy'

It is seven years since Guest Keen and Nettlefolds had its last major strike, a six-week affair at the automotive component manufacturing subsidiary GKN Sankey, at Wellington. It was a salutary experience. It set the management pondering on whys and wherefores, and it led directly to the development of a programme of employee indoctrination—the management calls it education—which has just expanded a stage further with the production of employee reports from each of the 125 operating groups.

Indoctrination into what? Into the development of money, the nature of profit, the workings of the market, the impact of fixed and variable costs upon production, the higher mysteries of demand pull and cost push inflation and the management of the economy.

"At one session at which we were explaining to our managers what we wanted to put across", said Jimson Parsons, the group's director of personnel, "we had the managing director of our former Swedish sub-group standing at the back. He came up afterwards and asked what all the fuss was about. He said that Swedish children learnt all this at school."

It was under the aegis of Mr Parsons that the GKN programme was developed. He had visited America a year or so after the Sankey strike, and been deeply impressed with the level of economic understanding on the shop floor. "Economic illiteracy", he says, "is one of the greatest burdens this country has to bear". There isn't much GKN can do to stem that at the roots, in the schools—"we are busy people", he says—but they reckon to put in some corrective action with the group's own employees.

Hence the development from 1973 onwards, in conjunction with Cambridge Consultants, of the 25-module course Work and Wealth. It takes 10 days for the foreman, works staff committee members and the like to work through the video tape presentation of the course and the guided discussion which accompanies it. GKN hopes and believes that the benefits work down the line thereafter. The group is now considering making the same presentation on the same lines to new employees, as part of their initial training.

However, the general attack on "economic illiteracy" is only one part of GKN's attempts to educate its employees: the other is the presentation of specific information on the group itself. GKN was early off the mark in this field, with the production in 1972 of the first of its flamboyant and strongly-argued reports for employees; and 75,000 copies of the most recent version went out (to home addresses) a couple of months ago. With them, in some cases, went the first of the individual operating units' reports which the group is now encouraging, and where necessary requiring, from its downline management.

The idea that individual subsidiaries, or small groups of subsidiaries, should produce such information for their employees is not entirely new within GKN for the Heath Street works of the fasteners division has been producing it for the past 25 years. And last year the group took its first formal steps in this direction by encouraging more subsidiaries to follow this lead.

Among the 125 such reports produced, the standard varies widely, not simply in presentation but also in the amount of information given. Some companies' reports contain no more than a few words on dire operating conditions and the bald statistics of profit or loss to back them up; while others have gone in for extensive comment on plans and prospects.

Does not the group consider more uniformity would be desirable? No, says Mr Parsons: and certainly not uniformity imposed from the centre. But the display recently arranged at the group's headquarters is designed to stimulate emulation next time round. As for the reaction from the employees for whom the reports are designed, the management claims it is still too early to judge; but Mr Parsons reckons that the group would persevere even if it proved to be adverse.

What about the cost? He says very firmly that he doesn't know: in any case it has to be set against the benefits. They come over the longer run, in terms of the absence of disruption, of resistance to improvements in productivity. But the first real test will come shortly, "when our companies come to negotiate over phase three—or the lack of it."

Adrienne Gleeson

Trafalgar enters circulation with a major property scoo

Newspapers are in the news and as Mr Nigel Broackes and Mr Victor Matthews sail down Fleet Street James Capel notes that the longer-term property *development potential* at Beaverbrook provides a useful insurance against the more critical problems on the newspaper side.

Apart from Aitken House, which has 54,000 sq ft of space under the old Evening Standard building in Shoe Lane is within 100 yards of another Trafalgar site in Wine Office Court, and together these two sides could have a potential in excess of 250,000 sq ft. Although Capel believes that planning permission has not been sought, "clearly the site is ripe for a major development".

So, Trafalgar could be gambling from a strong hand. It succeeded where three other suitors failed and one of those, News International, is examined by the New York broking house of Philips, Appel & Walden.

Edited by Mr Andrew G. Racz, the review forecasts a 27 per cent pre-tax profit rise to £20.2m in 1977 for earnings of 46p against 37.29p per share. The margin erosion which has occurred in the News Group Newspapers will be arrested by the recent cover-price rise and advertising rate increases, which is the main reason for the projected growth this year.

It is becoming apparent, Mr Racz believes, that both operations are making greater progress than originally expected and the *better-than-anticipated* performance from the *National Star* and San Antonio papers.

Philips, Appel & Walden also attributes part of News International's strength to the leadership of its chairman, Mr Rupert Murdoch.

Although the broker makes the point that the importance of the "lead actor" in any organization is often overblown and "even the glamorous and daring acquisitions would be abject failures without a hard working and very capable staff to supply legal, editorial and financial information".

Acquisitions appear to have *dominated the investment trust* scene this year. The most significant have been those of British Rail for Standard Trust, *latterly* taken over by Prudential Assurance and European Ferries for English & Caledonian.

But **Wood Mackenzie**, in an annual review of the sector, notes that despite some £125m of takeovers, discounts remain large, around 35 per cent.

But the firm's analysts, Mr P. J. Derby in London and Mr H. N. Buchan in Edinburgh, find no evidence to indicate that trust managers have done an "unsatisfactory job" for *their shareholders*.

They discovered that net asset values have formed *both the FT A* All-Share Index and th Holder Index over fiv and believe that "whi dend increases have those of United K equities, the prospects f *rapid growth* are encour

Dividend performanc fallen behind through liquidity which leads t interest earnings an timelag experience receiving and distributi *stantially* increased following the devalua sterling.

On the last point, b results over the last months have been mi couraging with average increases for trusts wit *ends in January, Febru* March running at 10.7 p 20.2 per cent and 20.3 p respectively.

Wood Mackenzie expe buoyant trend to contin although Mr Derby a Buchan note that the e *high personal* taxatio inflation continues to fo trusts' traditional sup amongst individual share to dispose of their "*with* the price relative all-time low, the secto tinues to signal a buy."

Another area where key mergers are alm certainty is in power en ing. In a survey of the cal industry, Joseph emphasises that "for al years now a crisis ha inevitable in the Unite dom power engineering try".

At home, analyst Mr F Ryder estimates, electri mand is expected to r

Brokers' vie

only 2.5 per cent annuall 10-15 years and at this ra Central Electricity Gene Board would only abso stalled and planned capa just over 70,000 MW in 1

On this basis, Mr calculates, the CEGB order no further gene plant until 1979 at the ea

For Sebag, the inves issue is clear. By the tim adverse decision had any only some 2-3 per cent of profits would come *from* bine generators.

But Reyrolle Parsons is likely to survive on its *without Drax B and in* case, the broker would sell shares. "And the merger Clarke Chapman would in *case* rob Reyrolle's shareho of most of the benefits o rationalization".

Ray Maug

Freight report

The big, unanswered question for tanker owners, charterers and brokers alike last week was how the compromise agreement reached on oil prices by the Opec states and the breakaway action by Libya and Iraq would influence the market.

It is really too early to make any firm predictions, but the general consensus of opinion was that the market is currently in such a state that any movement is likely to represent *some improvement*.

However, with Iraq Libya likely to *go* ahead a five per cent price rise natural to expect some and in volume terms it *thought to be great, away* these two petroleum so Also, in the Gulf, with the states all returning to a mon *price structure*, there be some switches in s sources.

The move by Iraq and stands to undo much of the compromise agreement intended to achieve and still uncertain quite wha next steps of these two tries will be.

David Wilki

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Trust Houses Forte, GEC, Rothmans and Assoc News

TODAY
Interims: Alexanders Discount, W. W. Ball & Sons. Finals: Associated Newspapers, Bambergers, Ropner Hldgs, Sutcliffe Speakman, Tex Abrasives and Westminster Property Grp.

TOMORROW
Interims: Bath and Portland Grp, H. and H. B. Jackson, Lincroft Kilgour Grp, Trust Houses Forte and Winterbottom Tst. Finals: Attock Petroleum, J. B. Eastwood, GEC and Rexmore.

WEDNESDAY
Interims: Bakers Household Stores (Leeds) and Hensher (Furnisher Traders). Finals: Barker and Dobson, Braham Miller Grp, Carding Grp, Henderson-Kenton, Christopher Moran Grp, Rothmans International, Technology Invest Tst and John Waddington.

THURSDAY
Interims: Birmingham Pallet Grp, Braid Grp, Gough Cooper and Co, Hallam Sleigh and Cheston; Manson Finance Tst, Pontins and

Results this week

W. J. Pyke (Hldgs). Finals: Daily Mail & General Tst, Graham Wood Steel Grp, Greene King & Sons, Kinta Kellas Rubber Estates, Stroud Riley Drummond and Wellman Engineering Corp.

FRIDAY
Interims: Bonser Engineering. Finals: Symonds Engineering and Thorn Electrical Inds.

Key OCL change at B & C

Today, British & Commonwealth Shipping is much more than its title suggests, but all the same one cannot ignore shipping. The containerizing of the South African trade means among other things that the group's shareholding in Overseas Containers rises from 7.62 per cent to around 20 per cent, probably on September 1.

Diplomatically, Sir Nicholas Cayzer, chairman, remarks: "I think we shall have to examine what is the most appropriate means of accounting for our share of profits arising from this source."

The point is important because OCL pulled nothing like its full weight on any basis last year. "Other income" rose from £5.66m to £7.38m, enabling the group to report pre-tax profits of £25.2m against £16.4m. By contrast, operating profits without "other income" soared from £10.7m to £17.8m.

A bigger dividend from South African Marine Corporation helped other income to rise but the gain would have been stronger still but for OCL. The group had received a special dividend from this source the year before. The reduction amounted to £530,000.

It looks as if British & Commonwealth will from now on consolidate its share of OCL profits and the last interim bulletin from that group indicated a big step forward in profitability. But it needs to plough back profits to replace ships. Outside estimates indicate around £30m or more in profits from B & C this year.

No quick rise in South African coal prices but sector cheap

South African Finance Minister, Senator Owen Horwood, currently on a trip round European financial capitals, found time last week to give a pep talk on the state of the economy and to declare that things were not nearly as bad as they seemed.

However, in the process of trying to spread some sunshine over the current and prospective economic situation in South Africa, the minister cast some gloom for the coal-mining companies.

Having lavished praise on the mining industry as an important part of the economy, Senator Horwood showed no enthusiasm whatsoever for allowing a coal-price increase to go through in the short term.

There had been hopes—although fast receding over the last few days—that the Government would sanction a further round of price increases of about 18 per cent this month. When I asked the minister what his views were, he replied: "I would hope very much that we would not have to increase coal prices just at the moment. We would not lightly increase coal prices".

It is not particularly difficult to see why the Finance Minister would be none too happy to see an increase. He claimed that the inflation rate was now running at between 10 and 11 per cent, a figure which has caused not a little surprise in some quarters and that it would have been better but for rail and electricity price increases.

A coal increase would do nothing for the minister's expressed desire of bringing inflation down to single figures by the end of the year.

The general consensus in the market is that the increase has been delayed for about five or six months, although there are those who believe that it has been lost for ever. Either way it is not much fun for the industry.

It is only recently that the Government came to the belated conclusion that the industry needed higher prices to offset inflation, while generating sufficient capital for reinvestment and expansion.

Coal stocks have been in the doldrums recently, but investment opinion is now split on whether the sector is now inviting or whether it should be left alone until there is a price rise.

On balance, I think the sector is still interesting, given the strategic importance of coal although it may suffer from short-term political and economic expediency. The two leaders are, of course, Anglo American Coal and Trans Natal Coal, although some of the individual colleries are worthy of respect.

Meanwhile, Union Corporation has been performing strongly on the back of a thousand-and-one rumours which

Mining

mainly come down to the fact that it has discovered a low-grade, but shallow gold deposit somewhere—the somewhere at one time including Namibia, the Orange Free State (Unisel/St Helena area) or on the Klerksdorp.

Unicorp, not surprisingly, has been quite non-committal, saying only that it has been prospecting for years and that "at this time no decision has been reached to go ahead with the development of a new mine". That has not been enough to stop the shares rising by 16p on Thursday and another 4p to 230p on Friday, a gain of 30p over the past two weeks.

However, both Unicorp and parent, General Mining, have a lot on their plates and a tight cash position. In addition, Genmin considers that now that it has Unicorp under its wing it is over exposed to gold so that a new gold mine would presumably have a rather low priority unless it was phenomenally rich, which, according to the rumours, it is not.

If there is a new mine—and depending on where it is—Selection Trust could be getting in on the act, although on Friday it said it had no news. After its very good preliminary figures, ST has now announced a US$40m 12-year Eurobond to cut its short-term foreign indebtedness.

Surprisingly, for the kind of long-term industry it is in, ST's debt is mostly short to medium term—the total debt of about £50m is all repayable by 1986. Short-term debt stands at around £13m, while some £9m of the £37m remainder is repayable by the end of next year.

Given ST's dash for growth and the capital intensive projects it has on hand, the rescheduling of its debts will give it useful room to manouvre.

It might have taken them a long while, but the thundering herd in the shape of Merrill Lynch has finally got round to seeing what beauties De Beers has on offer and a report from the brokers was partly responsible for the 23p rise to 266p in the shares over the last two weeks.

Another element undoubtedly has been professional buying ahead of the Central Selling Organisation figures expected next week, which will underline the strength of the diamond market.

De Beers has, in fact, been coming in for considerable flack lately from Botswana and its friends, over its negotiations on the Jawneng deposit. It is also being put about that De Beers and Anglo American have been orchestrating an anti-Botswana propaganda campaign. (Recently this column was strongly attacked for suggesting that the Botswana Government had been less than fair over Orapa. Personally, I never could stand playing in an orchestra.)

Desmond Quigley

Some disappointments in Lords Select Committee's report

Briefed to investigate the problem of instability in prices of primary commodities; to scrutinize proposals designed to rectify wide price movements in these commodities and to report on the likely effectiveness of these proposals in reducing the substantial price fluctuations of recent years, the House of Lords Select Committee on Commodity Prices has done a painstaking job.

Its report, published last Thursday, shows that it has investigated thoroughly and scrutinized meticulously, although it is perhaps too restrained in dealing with a hurly-burly field.

One of the main conclusions of the report is that for durable commodities subject to price instability, international commodity agreements, run jointly by producing and consuming countries, using buffer stocks but with production and/or export quotas in reserve, offer the most promising prospects although, cautions the committee, "they should not be regarded as a panacea for all ills".

A Common Fund, available to all international commodity agreements, would afford economies in the finance of these buffer stocks, but the problems of each commodity are likely to vary so much that considerable autonomy must remain with individual agreements, says the report.

The committee says that a good case has been made for appropriate action for the 10 "core" commodities chosen by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) for early consideration if a Common Fund were established. The commodities are sugar, coffee, cocoa, tea, cotton, jute, hard fibres, rubber, copper and tin.

However, the committee says that agreements primarily directed to price stabilization are not necessarily appropriate for all of them.

Whether agreements are formed or not, energetic action should be taken internationally to develop better information

Commodities

on trends of supply and demand, through fully representative study groups.

The committee thinks that it should be a standard provision in international commodity agreements with buffer stocks that consuming countries should contribute equally with producing countries or else that both sides should agree to an export tax to provide the finance The committee does not agree with the argument that stability is beneficial only to producing countries.

Commodity agreements are not suitable instruments for giving aid to developing countries in the form of price increases, but this should not rule out preferential arrangements between rich and poor countries as for example under the Lomé Convention, says the report.

The report contains some disappointments, not the least of which is that the committee goes no further than to "sympathize" with the efforts of the Parliamentary Group for World Government to make London a world commodity centre on the ground that "it is not claimed that it would make any significant contribution to price stabilization as such".

Yet one of the committee's complaints in the report is that there is a lack of statistical information on the operation of the markets and providing a centralized information centre is a main objective of the world centre proposals.

Perhaps the coolness towards the proposals is not unconnected with the committee's comment that "the scheme would depend on the grant of public funds toward the capital cost".

That is an assumption and not necessarily an accurate one. Although it is highly desirable that the Government should put its hand in its pocket for reasons I will go into in a moment, the Parliamentary Group is well aware that the chances are not good and is actively seeking a sponsor, or sponsors, elsewhere.

But in putting up a case for a call on public funds the main point is one to which the committee itself draws attention in its report—that according to a recent Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin the commodity markets are now making an estimtaed contribution to invisible earnings of the order of £200m a year.

It is a fair assumption that if London became the world centre, that contribution would grow. Both the committee and the Government should be mindful of the advice usually given by the professional gambler to the reluctant punter—"You've got to speculate to accumulate."

Personal disappointment about the report will be felt by Mr Leo St Clare Grondona whose latest book, *Economic Stability is Attainable*, is required reading.

Although in their acknowledgements the committee make special mention of his testimony, as coming from one who "has devoted himself with unflagging zeal and energy over more than half a a century to the pursuit of means of achieving economic stability", they nevertheless reject his proposals.

This is on the ground that "they date from a time when Britain had greater weight in international trade than is the case today and the committee do not consider that they are practicable in the world as it is now".

A fair comment from Mr Grondona would be that perhaps if more attention had been paid to his proposals in the past, Britain might not have lost weight in international trade.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Norwest keeps order books at high level

The annual accounts of Norwest Holst, the builder and civil engineer, come this time from Mr S. E. Stanley Baucher, the deputy chairman. Mr Dennis Le Mare ceased to be chairman on February 21. The deputy chairman does not say why Mr Le Mare is no longer presiding over the group's affairs. In March the group learnt that the DOT had appointed inspectors to investigate Norwest and the board is challenging the validity of this investigation in the courts. Laconically, Mr Baucher says that the matter is proceeding.

How long the group can keep profits rising is open to doubt. In the year to March 31 pre-tax profits climbed from £2.3m to £3.5m, thanks in part to a big drop in interest payable.

Sketchley well ahead

Unusually high tax spoilt the 15 per cent rise to £2.25m in pre-tax profits in the year to March 31 from Sketchley. The blame fell largely on the Belgian offshoot whose losses attracted no tax relief.

Unhappily, Mr N. C. MacDiarmid, chairman, reports that there is little sign of recovery in the short run. Ten per cent unemployment, inflation, wage indexing, and market resistance to higher prices are working against Servibel SA, and all that can be held out is action to lower losses.

Happily, group sales this year have started well, and are comfortably ahead of the first quarter of the year before. Sketchley has around 5,300 employees and 10,000 shareholders. New ones now have to buy 300 shares to qualify for the group's 25 per cent discount on dry cleaning.

The two weak trading spots last year were dry cleaning where business was curbed by the hot summer, and textiles which made a small loss. The summer apart, dry cleaning expects to benefit from new services, and in textiles profits reappeared after reorganization.

Den Danske Provinsbank

S. G. Warburg, together with Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities), Chase Manhattan, Kuhn, Loeb & Co International and Salomon Brothers International announce that arrangements have been completed for the issue by Den Danske Provinsbank A/S of US$25m 8½ per cent capital notes 1982 at par. This issue, which is the first by Provinsbanken on the international capital market, was comfortably over-subscribed.

TWA offering

New York.—Trans World Airlines has completed the public offering of $100m of shares. The units consisted of one share of a series "B" preferred share and one-quarter of a share of TWA common stock. A total of 5m equity units were offered at a price of $20 each.—Reuter.

Heinz first quarter

New York.—H. J. Heinz Co's results for the first quarter will be "much better" than last year, when it earned 96 cents on $463.5m in sales, the financial relations director, Mr Paul F. Renne, told Reuters. Earnings for the year to April 27 reached $3.55 a share on sales of $1,870m, compared with $3.21 on sales of $1,750m.

Alitalia on way back

Rome.—Alitalia is now back on the road to recovery and its return to good health is further underlined by the first official results of its activities for the first six months of 1977. During this period, passenger kilometers offered have increased by 10.4 per cent and passengers carried by 13.3 per cent resulting in a 3.8 per cent improvement in load-factor. Overall revenue rose by 100,000m lire, 1977 should mark the return to a balance sheet without losses and 1978 a return to profitable operations after years of losses.

Sodium sulphur battery may be key to Chloride

By our Financial Staff

It is Chloride Group's misfortune that right now its standing in the stock market is dominated by industrial trouble. The group confounded the fearful by reporting pre-tax profits of £26.4m against £19.3m for the year to March 31 but the worrymongers are back with fears that the long strike at the two big factories has now started to hurt.

The full accounts give clues to the gravity of the misfortunes, but not the solution. Under the heading "Year in brief" shareholders are told: "only 12,685 man days out of 4.8 million man days worked by the Group's 21,000 employees were lost due to strike action—an average of 0.26 per cent."

The story is taken up by Mr Michael Edwardes, chairman, who recalls that last time output stopped at the two plants was in 1967 when the standstill was four days.

But this particular strike and sit-in started just after mid-May, at Clifton Junction, Manchester, and at Dagenham in Essex. Early in June when the strike was three weeks old, workers were warned that jobs were at stake.

The chairman now adds: "negotiations with the Unions have now been resumed but until the outcome of these is known it would be unwise to attempt to give a view on the prospects for this year".

If one could forget the strike, Chloride would be looking good. Last year's 37 per cent profits gain was led by Chloride Europe, thanks to plastics, metals, and a late recovery in demand for industrial batteries.

Industrial battery demand is still recovering and markets in Continental Europe are being increasingly penetrated. Prospects in the Industrial division seem good, and the return on assets in the automotive division is rising. The Systems division plans for further growth.

Looking a bit farther ahead, Chloride talks of the sodium sulphur battery which could save the weight of a lead acid battery and outperform it. Chloride is making "solid progress" but development and testing must go on for a further year or two to be sure.

If Chloride' hopes are fulfilled, this battery will be much more important than the present strike. At 107p the shares are still riding high. The 1976-77 peak was 119p.

Euromarkets

A change in investors' psychology is making it more difficult for Eurobond underwriters to find terms for new corporate issues that neither attract too much demand nor too little, reports AP-Dow Jones.

Many of the recent corporate issues have had their terms substantially altered in favour of the borrower, yet investment demand has been so great that the issues have traded at premiums afterwards.

A case in point is a recent issue of Gist Brocades International NV, a financing subsidiary of the Dutch pharmaceutical company.

Though the coupon rate for the $20m eight-year issue was cut by a quarter-point to 8.25 per cent and the issue priced at 100.5 to yield 8.16 per cent at maturity, the issue was trading at 101 on Friday for a yield of 8.08 per cent.

Underwriting sources say a $30m 10-year issue for the Dutch insurance company, NV Amev, is encountering the same pricing problems as the Gist Brocades offering.

The Amev issue was scheduled this week for offering on July 12 with a tentative coupon rate of 8.25 per cent. However, the issue was reportedly twice over-subscribed in the first few days of the selling period so that the manager, Pierson, Heldring en Pierson, will probably have to cut the coupon rate by a quarter-point to 8 per cent, a syndicate source reports.

To be sure, the Amev issue has an unusually favourable sinking fund provision. Starting on August 1, 1978, $3m will be retired annually so that the average life of the bonds is a relatively short 5.5 years.

Brent Walker's Middle Eastern hotel promise

It is hard to keep Brent Walker, the leisure conglomerate, out of the news. The weekend had Mr George Walker, chief executive and brother of former boxing champion Billy, in Cairo for the ground breaking ceremony for the new £12m El Salaam hotel, 15 minutes from Cairo airport. The 330-room hotel should be finished by September next year. Brent is supplying management and building know-how and a Korean company has flown in the workers.

The Cairo hotel is the first in a string throughout the Middle East spearheaded by Brent Walker which has linked with a Kuwait group to provide first-class hotels. Baghdad will get the next and it will probably cost at least £17.5m.

Mr Walker said: "We are considering many more places to build and have plans for at least two more in Egypt—a holiday village on the Mediterranean coast and an hotel complex in an oasis by the Pyramids and Sphinx."

Briefly

SAINT PIRAN
Thanks to planned higher output at South Crofty and in Malaysia and better tin prices as well as improved housebuilding prospects in United Kingdom board confident of substantial profits this year.

ROBERT KITCHEN TAYLOR
Auditors say that loan to former director contravened provisions of Section 190 of Companies Act 1948.

STANLEY GIBBONS
Acceptances have been received in respect of 3m new ordinary shares (98.04 per cent of the total).

DEBENHAMS ISSUE
Debenhams says that 24.64m (73.8 per cent of the 33.41m ord offered have been taken up.

BOC/TORVAC
BOC has bought a minority holding in Torvac, of Cambridge. Consideration involved is not material in relation to BOC Intl.

FODENS/ROLLS-ROYCE
Fodens board and its adviser, County Bank, are carefully considering the revised offers. In the meantime shareholders are advised to take no action.

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in *Business News*:
Commercial & Industrial
British Syphon Industries.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	8½%
Consolidated Crdts	8½%
First London Secs	8½%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*8½%
Lloyds Bank	8½%
Midland Bank ..	8½%
Nat Westminster ..	8½%
Rossminster Accs'	8½%
Shenley Trust	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	8½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 4½%, up to £25,000, 5¼%, over £25,000, 5½%.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev week
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	68¼*	63½*
All Pty Hldgs 8½ Ln '92-97	58*	58
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	59	59
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 451.2+1.6 (0.3%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

Educational & Public Appointments

HEAD OF WATER EXAMINATION

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Head of Water Examination. The prime responsibility will be to ensure that all supplies afforded by the Company throughout its area of supply of 2,400 square kilometres are of satisfactory quality. The successful applicant will report direct to the Board of Directors, but for normal day operations he/she will be under the control of the General Manager and will be expected to maintain close liaison with the Corporate Management Team and with relevant outside authorities.

Candidates should hold appropriate professional qualifications and have had considerable experience in the chemical, biological and bacteriological aspects of water supply. The central laboratory has facilities for atomic absorption spectography and G.L.C. chromatography and a high degree of ability in the use of these techniques will be an advantage.

Commencing salary within Grade 10 (£6,876-£7,389 per annum currently under review). A regular users' car allowance is payable and assistance may be given with removal expenses.

Applications setting out in detail personal background, qualifications and experience (no application form) should be sent to the General Manager at:

BRISTOL WATERWORKS COMPANY,
P.O. Box 218, Bridgewater Rd., Bristol, BS99 7AU.

UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM—SUDAN

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH, Faculty of Arts:—

1. PROFESSOR OR READER IN TEFL, who will act as co-ordinator or director of a postgraduate diploma course in TEFL. Applicants must be holders of a higher degree, preferably a PhD, and must have had many years experience of teaching and research in the field of TEFL. The postgraduate diploma course in TEFL is a new one and will be offered for the first time in August 1977. The appointee will be required to teach, give leadership, supervise research and also act as an adviser for the Department of English with regard to its language courses at the undergraduate level.

2. LECTURER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE. The appointee will be asked to supervise the work of the Department with regard to the teaching of English (communication and study skills) in the preliminary and intermediate years. Duties will include the development of the programmes offered by the Department of English as well as teaching in these courses. He/She should have adequate academic and TEFL qualifications, expertise in the production of teaching materials and a background which includes publications and research. He/She may also be required to teach one or two courses at the postgraduate level (diploma in TEFL).

3. LECTURER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGES who will be asked to teach English language courses to 3rd, 4th and 5th year students in the Department, is required. A PhD degree in Applied Linguistics or a related field and a high level of competence in one or more aspects of Applied Linguistics are highly desirable. Knowledge of, or interest in, Arabic will be an advantage. Appointee may be asked to teach one or two courses at postgraduate level (Diploma in TEFL).

4. LECTURER IN THEATRE ARTS. The appointee will be put in charge of the practical side of the Department's Theatre Arts programme (safe handling of Theatre materials, stage management, lighting and properties, basic acting skills, basic skills in direction, etc.). He/She will also be required, in addition to teaching practical drama courses, to supervise the production of short complex scenes or plays. Applicants should be appropriately qualified. Those who have a strong background in practical Theatre work will be preferred.

5. LECTURER IN THEATRE ARTS. Appointee will be asked to teach courses dealing with some specific problems of drama theory and criticism. He/She may also be required to give a hand with the practical side of the Theatre Arts programme. Applicants must be holders of a higher degree, preferably a PhD degree, with appropriate research experience in one or more aspects of drama.

6. TWO LECTURERS IN LITERATURE IN ENGLISH. Preference will be given to applicants whose area of specialisation is in post 1800 literature. A good knowledge of, or interest in, American or African literature will be an advantage. A special feature of the New Proposed Programme of Study is the introduction of courses with a thematic interdisciplinary orientation (eg. Literature and Society) designed to illustrate the relevance of literature to an understanding of human society. Again, work on, or interest in, this aspect of literature will be an advantage. Candidates should be holders of a higher degree, preferably a PhD and must show evidence of teaching and research in the field of post 1800 literature.

Salary scales: Professor £S4,135 p.a. £S3,625 p.a.; Lecturer £S1,600-£S2,400 p.a. (£1 sterling=£S0.59). The British Government may supplement salaries of appointees to posts 1, 2 and 3 in range £3,982-£5,228 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £1,410-£1,650 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax and usually reviewed annually) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. This supplementation is unlikely to be provided for appointees to posts 4, 5 and 6. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; annual overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 29 July 1977 to the PERSONNEL SECRETARY, UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM, PO BOX 321, KHARTOUM, SUDAN. Applicants resident in UK should also send 1 copy to INTER-UNIVERSITY COUNCIL, 90/91 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

SURREY

CHARTERHOUSE

Owing to further increase in the Science Department, late applications are invited for the post of *MASTER* to teach CHEMISTRY to Scholarship and University Entrance level. Accommodation available.

Applications, together with curriculum vitae, references, and details of extra curricula interests to the *Headmaster*, Charterhouse, Godalming GU7 2DJ.

Research Unit on Ethnic Relations of the Social Science Research Council

University of Bristol

ECONOMIC/SOCIAL HISTORIAN, APPLIED ECONOMIST OR SIMILAR

Experienced research, needed to join small team of Social Anthropologists as Associate in a research programme on Work and Ethnicity in London. His/her task will be to assess income-earning opportunities by means of census analysis and field survey.

The contract will be for up to 3 years beginning in September 1977 within the Ranges IA/II of the National Scales for University Research Staff, currently £3,333 to £6,665 per annum plus London Weighting. Superannuation arrangements available. Secondment welcome.

Applications should be addressed to the Director, SSRC Research Unit on Ethnic Relations, 8 Priory Road, Bristol, BS8 1SZ.

For further information telephone the Director of the Unit (Bristol 311296) or Dr Sandra Wallman (01-788 1167). Closing date: 23 July, 1977.

New Zealand
University of Canterbury Christchurch

Applications are invited for the following positions:

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY: Applicants should be capable of lecturing in financial or management accounting. An ability to lecture also in business finance or in computer applications to business systems would be desirable. Lecturing and practical experience are desirable qualifications.

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY: Applicants should have experience and research interests in the broad field of ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR and will be expected to teach courses in this branch of zoology.

Applications close on 31 August, 1977.

The salary for Senior Lecturers is on a scale from NZ$11,500 to $13,350 (bar, $13,250) per annum and for Lecturers is on a scale from NZ$9,000 to $11,100 per annum. In addition a cost-of-living allowance of NZ$365 per annum is payable.

Particulars, including information on travel and removal allowances, study leave, housing and superannuation, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

University of Edinburgh
CHAIR OF PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Preventive Dentistry. The holder of the Chair will be responsible for the Department of Preventive Dentistry and Children's dentistry which has been established during reorganisation within the School of Dentistry.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the University, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL, with whom applications (twenty copies) giving the names of three referees, should be lodged not later than 29th July, 1977. An overseas candidate need submit only one copy of his application. Please quote Reference 7/77.

Sherborne School Study Centre, Dorset
GREENHILL HOUSE

E.F.L.

Required for September:
1. Resident House Tutor, only bachelor accommodation available, ability to teach E.F.L. desirable.
2. E.F.L. Teachers. Applications with qualification and experience to The Warden (Tel. Sherborne 4743).

University of Hong Kong
LECTURESHIP, ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship/Assistant Lectureship in the Department of Political Science to fill a post due to the retirement of Mr. G. G. Lawrie from July, 1978. The candidate selected for appointment is expected to teach the principles of international politics and comparative politics including the politics of the United States of America. Preference will be given to candidate with experience of teaching political science to undergraduates for whom English is a second language.

Annual salaries (superannuable) are: Lecturer HK$55,200 by 3,720 to 62,640 BAR 66,360 by 3,720 to 84,960 by 3,780 to 92,520; Assistant Lecturer HK$40,320 by 3,720 to 51,480. (£1 equals HK$ 8.00 approx.). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, or the Assistant Secretary (Recruitment), University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

Closing date for applications is 30 July, 1977.

University of London
UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

The Council invites applications for the following appointments:

ASSISTANT EXAMINERS

ADVANCED LEVEL
Geography

ORDINARY LEVEL
Design and Technology, Commerce, Human Biology

ORDINARY AND ADVANCED LEVELS
Biology, English Language and Literature

ASSISTANT ORAL EXAMINERS

French and German (especially from applicants resident in the London area and Home Counties).

Applicants should be graduates or hold appropriate qualifications and should be between the ages of 25 and 65 with three years recent teaching experience. Application forms and particulars of remuneration, conditions of appointment and duties may be obtained from the Secretary to the University Entrance and School Examinations Council, University of London, 66-72 Gower Street, London WC1E 6EE to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 5 August, 1977. Applicants should state subject(s) in which they are interested and enclose an addressed envelope.

SENIOR TEACHER

to take charge of the separately sited Girls' Junior Department of Bedgebury, Hollington and Lillesden School, required in September, 1977. Burnham Scale. Government Superannuation. Details may be obtained from the Headmistress, Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst, Kent. Tel. No. Goudhurst 221.

SPEAKING, REPORT WRITING AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSES

Experienced Tutors required London based. Please write full details to Gordon Bell & Partners:

20 Hand Court, High Holborn, London, W.C.1

IS THERE a recently retired Chemistry teacher who could take classes up to Scolarship standard in Girls' Public School—September term 1977 only? Box 1296 J, The Times.

Centre of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies
SULTANATE OF OMAN KHABURA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCHER

Graduate zoologist or entomologist to study the biology of the honey bee Apis Florea in the Sultanate of Oman, with the object of improving methods of management for honey production. Contract with the Ministry of Agriculture, Sultanate of Oman, for two years. Salary 3,000 Rials Omani per year with free accommodation, transport and free return air fare to the U.K. once a year.

BEE KEEPING INSTRUCTOR

Bee Keeping Instructor preferably with academic qualifications, to implement the bee keeping development programme in the Sultanate of Oman. Contract with the Ministry of Agriculture, Sultanate of Oman. Initial appointment for two years with a possibility of a third year. Salary 4,000 Rials Omani per year, with free accommodation, transport and free return air fare to the U.K. once a year.

Applications, together with curriculum vitae and names of two referees to: Professor R. Bowen-Jones, Centre of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, c/o Department of Geography, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham. Please indicate which post you are applying for. Closing date: July 18th, 1977.

National University of Lesotho

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN ECONOMICS tenable from 1 September, 1977. Candidates should be well-grounded in economic theory. Some specialist knowledge of public finance and monetary economics in the context of economic development would be an advantage.

Appointment will be permanent or on contract for two, four or six years. Salary scales (under review): Senior Lecturer, R6,064 to R6,524 p.a. Lecturer, R3,934 to R5,376 p.a. (£1 sterling equals R1.49). Superannuation: Non-contributory for appointees on Permanent Terms of Service. Appointees on short contract terms received 25% gratuity in lieu of superannuation for the first two years of the contract, rising to 27½% and 30% for each subsequent and similar period of service. 15% inducement allowance for expatriates not qualifying for any supplementation scheme, accommodation is available at reasonable rentals. Passages and baggage entitlement on first appointment and at normal termination for appointee, wife and dependent children under the age of 21. Education allowance for expatriates, vacation and study leave. *Detailed applications* (three copies), including a full curriculum vitae naming three referees with addresses by 5 August, 1977, to the Administrative Assistant (Appointments), NUL, Roma, Lesotho. Applicants resident in the United Kingdom should send one copy to the Secretary, Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Malawi
CHANCELLOR COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of PROFESSOR OF LAW, tenable from 1 January, 1978. Applicants should have a good degree in Law with substantial teaching and administrative experience in a law department in a University. A special interest in one or more of the main areas of Law is essential. The successful candidate will be expected to be Head of Subject throughout the University but will be attached to the Department of Law at Chancellor College. The successful candidate will also be expected to assume responsibility for the department and development of the curriculum.

Salary scale (including expatriate addition): K6,093-K7,795 p.a. (£1 sterling equals K1.55). Plus either a University addition of K1,000 p.a., or The British Government may supplement salary by £4,380 p.a. (Sterling) for married appointee or £3756 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (normally free of all tax and usually reviewed annually) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Gratuity of 15 per cent-25 per cent; Superannuation Scheme transferable with F.S.S.U.; Family passage; various allowances; biennial overseas leave; housing. *Detailed applications* (three copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should reach the Registrar, University of Malawi, University Office, P.O. box 278, Zomba, Malawi, by 4 August, 1977. Applicants in the UK should send one copy to the *Inter-University Council*, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars are available from either address.

University of Bristol
CHAIR IN ZOOLOGY AND DIRECTORSHIP OF BIOLOGICAL STUDIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the Chair in Zoology which will be vacated on the 31st July, 1978, on the retirement of Professor H. E. Hinton, F.R.S. An appointment will be made to the Chair and the Headship of the Department. The Professor will also be expected to succeed Professor David Smith, F.R.S., Professor of Botany, as Director of Biological Studies on a rotational basis. His/Her initial task on becoming Director will be to coordinate discussions in the two Departments on the changes needed in the teaching of Biological subjects at Bristol. Candidates are invited to submit applications, including the names and addresses of three referees, not later than 30th September, 1977, to the Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Chelsea College
University of London
NURSING EDUCATION RESEARCH UNIT

PROJECT OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Project Officer in this new Research Unit which is *commissioned and financed* by the Department of Health and Social Security, and which forms an integral part of the Department of Nursing Studies. Candidates should have a relevant academic and research background; experience in nursing or related areas would be an advantage. The Project Officer will work with Caroline Cox, who is Director of the Unit, on a programme of work to be agreed with the D.H.S.S. and which will eventually comprise a number of projects on nursing education. The post is *available* from 1st October, 1977 and will be for three years in the first instance. Salary within the range £3,333-£5,627 per annum plus £450 London Allowance. Superannuable. Further particulars from the Personnel Officer, Chelsea College, Chelsea Manor Street, London SW3 3TW. Closing date 29th July, 1977.

UEA NORW[...]
School of Compu[...] Studies
SRC CASE Resea[...] Studentship

Applications are invited [...] candidates who have, or [...] shortly to have, a good H[...] degree in Computing, [...] related discipline for a [...] Studentship tenable [...] 1 October, 1977, in th[...] Base Group led by Pr[...] P. M. Stocker. The awar[...] work on Relational Dat[...] Studies in association [...] International Business Ma[...] *Further information on t[...]* related projects will be a[...] request.

Applications, together wi[...] curriculum vitae and the [...] of two academic referees, [...] be sent to The Dean, [...] of Computing Studies, [...] sity of East Anglia, N[...] NR4 7TJ, as soon as po[...]

University of Bris[...]
LECTURER IN CLI[...] MICROBIOLOG[...]

Applications are invit[...] the post of LECTURE[...] CLINICAL MICROBIO[...] During the tenure of th[...] the successful candidate [...] expect to be given sta[...] Registrar or Senior Regis[...] the Avon Area Health Au[...] (Teaching). Salary [...] £3,744-£5,356 or £[...] £6,916 plus appropriate s[...] ments under current pay [...] lation, together with su[...] nuation. The lecturer will [...] in the microbiology labor[...] of the Bristol Health Di[...] chiefly in the Bristol [...] Infirmary, and also i[...] Medical School. The le[...] will be expected to devote [...] of his time to clinical [...] although experience ma[...] obtained in all branches o[...] robiology. The responsib[...] include clinical labo[...] work, teaching of clinica[...] preclinical students, [...] research. Applications, [...] details of qualifications [...] experience, and includin[...] names and addresses of [...] referees, should be se[...] 22nd July, 1977, to the [...] tary, University of B[...] Senate House, Bristol, [...] 1TH, from whom further [...] culars may be obtained. [...] quote reference TLJ.

University of Botswan[...] Swaziland
University College o[...] Botswana

Applications are invite[...] LECTURESHIP IN COMP[...] TIVE POLITICAL DEVE[...] MENT / INTERNATI[...] RELATIONS. Candidates [...] have at least an M.A. in [...] ical Science with specialis[...] in one or both of the req[...] areas. In Comparative Po[...] Development, candidates sh[...] be able to offer North Ame[...] and European political dev[...] ment and must be able to [...] a basic course in Internat[...] Relations. Experience an[...] demonstrated interest in A[...] would be an advantage. T[...] are good research oppor[...] ties. Appointment will be [...] on permanent or, in the ca[...] expatriate staff, contract te[...] Contracts are normally for [...] or 6 years. Salary s[...] P4,272-P5,700 p.a. (£1 [...] ling equals P1.42). 30 per [...] contract addition and educa[...] allowances for expatriates [...] qualifying for any supple[...] lation scheme. For the [...] completed tour (two years) [...] tax free gratuity of 25 per [...] of basic salary (where ap[...] able) is payable, rising to [...] per cent for a second and [...] per cent for a third tour. Ho[...] ing allowance; Medical [...] scheme; baggage allowan[...] family passages; vacation lea[...]

Detailed applications [...] copies), including a curricul[...] vitae and naming thr[...] referees, should be forwarde[...] by airmail, not later than [...] August, 1977 to the Registr[...] University College of Bo[...] wana, Private Bag 002 [...] Gaberone, Botswana. Ap[...] cants resident in U.K. sho[...] also send 1 copy to In[...] University Council, 90/91 T[...] tenham Court Road, Lon[...] W1P 0DT. Further particu[...] are available from ei[...] address.

The City University
LECTURER

In the field of mone[...] institutions and policy, ei[...] domestic or international, [...] quired in the Centre for In[...] national Banking and Fina[...] which has recently been es[...] lished following the succes[...] appeal of the Lord Mayor [...] London. The Centre m[...] tains close links with the [...] of London.

Applicants should be [...] qualified academically, [...] preference will be given [...] those who have demonstr[...] research ability and h[...] some teaching experience.

Salary on appointment [...] be on the scale £3,333 [...] £6,665 p.a. plus £450 Lon[...] Allowance. The appoint[...] is for a period of seven ye[...] Further particulars and ap[...] cation forms may be obta[...] from the Deputy Acade[...] Registrar, the City Univ., [...] St. John St., London E[...] 4PB (telephone 01-253 4[...] Ext. 338). Please quote [...] ference B 190/T.

Closing date for applicati[...] 18 July, 1977.

CURATOR

Applications are invited [...] the post of Curator of [...] Dickens House Museum. D[...] will commence 1st Janu[...] 1978. The curator is re[...] sible to the Trustees for [...] maintenance of the prope[...] the care of the exhibits, [...] library, assistance [...] researchers, and arrange[...] for the reception of [...] 30,000 visitors annually. [...] post also entails the eng[...] ment and supervision of [...] and the management of a [...] venir shop and is closely [...] ciated with the activities of [...] worldwide Dickens Fellows[...] which has its Headquarte[...] Dickens House. Salary [...] accordance with the [...] Authority AP3 Scale (£[...] to £4,014) plus Inner Lon[...] Allowance. For fuller de[...] and application form, [...] with s.a.e., to the [...] Secretary, Dickens Ho[...] Museum, 48 Doughty St[...] London, WC1N 2LF, by [...] August.

Lanchester Polytechn[...]
DEPARTMENT OF APPLI[...] SOCIAL STUDIES

RESEARCH ASSISTAN[...] PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited [...] honours graduate in Psy[...] logy to work on a three[...] project sponsored by the M[...] cal Research Council on [...] right shift theory of [...] lateral asymmetry. The [...] will be under the directio[...] Dr. Marion Annett, Princ[...] Lecturer in Psychology.

Salary: £2,469 to £[...] plus £312 supplement, [...] April, 1977, supplement [...] annum.

For application form and [...] ther particulars please apply [...] writing enclosing a fools[...] stamped and addressed en[...] lope, to the Assistant Se[...] tary (Personnel) Lanche[...] Polytechnic, Priory Str[...] Coventry CV1 5FB, return[...] by 5th August, 1977.

City of London Polytec[...]
PERSONAL ASSISTA[...] TO ASSISTANT PROVOS[...]

The member of the Polyte[...] hic directorate with partic[...] responsibility for develop[...] planning and learning resour[...] requires an assistant with [...] analytical mind and organ[...] tional ability.

Office skills and experie[...] are necessary. An interest [...] educational administration [...] teaching could be advantageo[...]

Salary up to £3,496 start[...] point dependent upon qualifi[...] tions and experience.

Application form and furth[...] details are available from [...] Assistant Secretary, City [...] London Polytechnic, 117 [...] Houndsditch, London EC[...] 7BU, to be returned by [...] July, 1977.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

Société Nationale des Industries Chimiques

International Invitation to Tender No. 1/77

Societé Nationale des Industries Chimiques invites tenders for the planning and turnkey construction of a razor blade factory at El-Oued.

Interested companies can obtain copies of the tender specifications from Société Nationale des Industries Chimiques, Engineering et Développement, 29 Rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers as from the date of this notice.

The final date for receipt of bids is three (3) months from the date of publication of this invitation to tender.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of COMMUNICATIO ENGINEERING LABORATORIES Ltd. (In Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS on Wednesday the ...

DRAWING OF BONDS

DRAWING

At drawings made in June 1977, in the presence of a Notary Public in Stockholm, Deposit Certificates in respect of Bonds of THE GERMAN REICH 4½% (FORMERLY 6%) EXTERNAL LOAN OF 1930 (the "Match Loan") totalling U.S.$376,400 were drawn for redemption as at the 15th July, 1977. ...

PUBLIC NOTICES

H.M. LAND REGISTRY
LOST CERTIFICATES

It is proposed to issue new Certificates to replace those described below that are stated to have been lost or destroyed. anyone possessing the missing certificate(s) or objecting to the issue of new ones should at once notify H.M. Land Registry, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PH.

Land Certificate. Freehold Title No. 543818 1 3 and 5 St. Pancras Way, London, N.W.1.
Proprietor—Robert Kitchen, Taylor & Co. Ltd.

Land Certificate. Freehold Title No. NAL 206145 2 Halsbury Close, Stanmore, Middx.
Proprietor—J. H. Beane of that address.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a draft REDUNDANCY SCHEME which contains provision for the demolition of the redundant church of All Saints', St John's Wood, and the subsequent sale or lease of the site. A copy of the draft Scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners.
Any representations should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than August 5, 1977.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY
Notice is hereby given that the 96th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Church of England Children's Society (formerly the Waifs & Strays Society) will be held at Gateway House, Milverton Street, London, S.E.11 (The Conference Room) on TUESDAY, 26TH JULY, 1977, AT 3.00 P.M. FOLLOWED BY AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING at the same place.
D. P. T. BOWIE.
Director and Secretary.
Old Town Hall,
Kennington Road,
London, SE11 4QD.

EDUCATIONAL

G.C.E. DEGREE and Professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus. W. Milligan, M.A., Dept. A14, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel. (0865) 54231. 24 hrs.

POST-GRADUATE.—Top job opportunities often require shorthand/typing. Intensive 12-week graduate classes start every week. Phone Miss D. Timson at 493 3401. Speedwriting/Speedtyping, 59-61 South Molton Street, W.1., for details and free careers guide.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Research Fellowship in Surface Physics

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in the Department of Physics for work on Surface Physics projects supported by the Science Research Council and aimed at improving understanding of electron spectroscopy at crystal surfaces. Applicants should hold a Ph D. in Physics or related subject. The appointment will be for one year with a starting salary up to £3,761, with USS.

This experimental Fellowship is under the direction of Dr. T. E. Gallon and involves measurement on solid surfaces using the techniques of X-ray and ultra-violet photoelectron spectroscopy, Auger spectroscopy and electron diffraction. Experience of photoelectron spectroscopy would be an advantage but is not essential.

Three copies of applications, naming two referees, should be sent by Friday, 29 July, 1977, to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD. Please quote reference number 1/6075.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGHLY QUALIFIED Medical Specialist with past executive business experience seeks business situation. Reply in confidence Box 1878 J, The Times.

BARRISTER WITH B.A. Law Degree, also studied E.E.C., Private, International, Company and Labour Laws, fluent in Italian and semi-fluent in French, seeks interesting position. 0633 (Newport) 67527 mornings only.

YOUNG MAN seeks interesting temporary work until Oct., preferably Manchester area. 061 798 0141.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS. Perspective overseas candidate with economics third class honours from Sussex University, wishes to sign training contract with a firm. Box 1844 J, The Times.

FLAT SHARING

SW20.—House, own large room, C.H., garden, £15 pw. Ring 540 0228 after 6.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly, 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

S.W.7. 2nd professional gentleman, own room. £20 p.w. 589 3826.

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MAIDA VALE. Girl, own room in spacious foursome, colour T.V., 10 mins. Oxford Circus. £39 p.c.m. inc. 286 3404.

4TH GIRL to share Islington house, own room, laundry room, garden, etc. for 3 months only. £11.25 p.w. Phone 01-278 1341 (after 6).

ROOM desperately needed N1 or N5 for girl and friendly dog. 359 2450.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Girl to share large room in mansion flat. £55 p.m. excluding—01-586 3665 (after 6.15 p.m.).

GIRL, share large house in Harrow area, 1 min. tube and shops. Own room with basin, etc.—866 4058 eves.

S. KEN. Luxurious flat, girl to share. Own room, C.H. Porter. Close public transport. £20 p.w.—01-373 3618 after 6.30 p.m.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Couple or 2 girls (mid 20s) to share double room in large flat. £20 p.w.—370 4619 (after 6 p.m.).

SLOANE ST.—4th girl, 28+, own room. £52 p.c.m.—Tel. 235 3922 after 6 p.m.

W.1.—Girl, 25, to share flat. Own room.—362 3663 after 6.

3RD PROFESSIONAL Person, 22+, for comfortable flat, close Willesden Green tube. Own room. £13 p.w.—Eves. 453 0969.

GOLDERS GREEN.—3rd person, 20s, own room, in sunny flat, all amenities. £38 p.c.m.—Ring 455 7467 after 4 p.m.

S.W.1.—Large, comfortable flat. Own living room and bedroom, share k. & b. Available for 9 months from 1st August. £30 p.w.—828 6674 (eve.).

S.W.1.—Girl, share room, £11 50 p.w.—821 7421 eves.

30 MINS. CHARING X.—Girl, fond of books or music, to share large flat in rural setting. £38 p.c.m.—Day, 467 0511; eves. 467 4999.

PARSONS GREEN.—Girl wanted. Large single room. £14 p.w.—Ring 731 5732 after 6 p.m.

PUTNEY.—Girl, share house. Own room. £17 p.w. inc.—242 1616, ext. 12.

2ND PERSON for large luxury West End flat. £22.50 p.w. excl.—935 3682 after 6 p.m.

DULWICH.—Own room. Share luxury house, near station. £56 p.c.m.—761 0746 (after 6 p.m.).

S.W.5.—One male to share room, large spacious flat. £44 p.c.m.—Ring 370 4918 after 5 p.m.

ART DEALER offers share of charming Barnes house nr. tube and river, to non-smoking male. £90 inc. p.c.m.—748 1306.

WANTED.—Prof. girl needs accommodation in Kensington or Chelsea. Phone Sarah, 730 9112.

RENTALS

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Superb flat, curtained and carpeted to high standard. Large drawing room, double bedroom, bathroom, kitchen. Large back terrace and front balcony.

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PARK LANE. Magnificent large, luxuriously furnished house, 8 double bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 large receptions. Laundry. Private gardens: available immediately. Short let.—Tel.: 01-723 9515.

YORK MANSIONS, S.W.11.—Charming ground floor flat. 1 double bed., recept., k. and b., poss. 2nd bed. Rent neg. £82 p.w. incl. maid once p.w. 6 months.—Heycock & Co., 584 6863.

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(continued on page 25)

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Dated this 30th day of June, 1977.
R. B. MAGOR, Chairman.
Appointed for the Meetings.

Broadcasting

BBC 1

6.40 am, Open University (UHF only), Structure of a Liquid; 7.05, The Supply of Money; 7.30-7.55, Social Psychology. 1.15 pm, News. 1.30-1.45, Fingerbobs. 4.20, Play School. 4.45, Salty. 5.10, Go with Noakes. 5.35, Ludwig.
5.40 News. Nationwide.
6.40 Sportstown (new series): Worthing v Maidenhead.
7.20 The Mackinnons.
8.10 Panorama.
9.00 News.
9.25 Film. The Lawyer, with Barry Newman.
11.20 Tonight, including The Kennedy Interview.
12.00-12.02 am Weather.
* Black and white.

BBC 2

6.40-7.55 am, Open University. Computing—Linked Lists. 7.05, Coypu. 7.30, Debate on Community Print. 11.00-11.25, Play School. A Morning Out. 4.55-7.00 pm, Open University. Chemistry of Carbon Compounds. 5.20, Mechanics—Vibrations. 5.45, Genetics. 6.10, Foundation Maths—Statistics (2). 6.35, The Man-made World.
7.00 News.
7.05 A Small City Garden, part 1.
7.30 News.
7.45 Grapevine.
8.15 The Two Ronnies.
9.00 The Long Sprint. Diary of an Olympic Athlete: David Jenkins and coach David Hemery.
9.50 Poland's Mazowsze Dancers.
10.35 The Camera and the Song, with Tom Paxton.
11.00 News.
11.10-11.15 Closedown: Julian Glover reads The Tuft of Flowers, by Robert Frost.

ATV

10.15 am, Film, Angry Silence, with Richard Attenborough, Pier Angeli. 11.45, Hammy Hampster. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, About Britain. 1.00, Thames. 1.30, Love American Style. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.25, The Royal Show from Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. 3.50, Thames. 4.45, Shadows. 5.15, In Search of. 5.45, News. ATV Today. 6.45-12.25 am, Thames.

Thames

10.15 am, Certain Women. 11.05, Inner Space. 11.30, Time to Remember: 1914, Over by Christmas.* 11.55, The Woozles. 12.00, Mice and Mendelson. 12.10 pm, Rainbow. 12.30, Out of Town. 1.00, News. 1.20, Today's Post. 1.30, Untamed World. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.25, Film: The Hands of Cormac Joyce, with Stephen Boyd. 3.50, Emmerdale Farm. 4.20, Clapperboard. 4.45, Rainbow Country. 5.15, Batman.
5.45 News. Today.
6.45 Whodunnit.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 What's on Next?
8.30 World in Action.
9.00 The XYY Man.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Play Misty for Me, with Clint Eastwood, Jessica Walter.
12.25 am Close: Tao Te Ching read by Madhav Sharma.

Southern

10.15 am, The White Line. 10.40, Inner Space. 11.05, Skippy. 11.45, Weir's Way. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farm Progress. 1.00, Thames. 1.30, Solo One. 1.55, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.25, Film, Family Flight, with Rod Taylor, Dina Merrill. 3.50, Thames. 4.45, Shadows. 5.15, Festival of Flowers and Music. 5.45, News. Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 12.20 am, Southern News Extra. 12.30, Weather. Christianity in the Community.

HTV

10.15 am, The White Line. 10.40, The Baron. 11.35, Weir's Way. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Healthy Eating. 1.00, Thames. 1.30, The Parent Game. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: A Life of Her Own, with Lana Turner, Ray Milland. 4.20, Clapperboard. 4.45, Shadows. 5.15, Run, Joe, Run. 5.45, News. Report West. Report Wales. 6.45, Thames. 12.20 am, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV EXCEPT: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 2.00-2.25, Hamdden. 6.00-6.22, Y Dydd. 8.30-9.00, Yr Wythnos. HTV WEST: As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, Report West Headlines. 6.22-6.45, Report West.

Granada

Anglia

Ulster

Westward

Yorkshire

Grampian

Scottish

Tyne Tees

Border

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. Colin Berry.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Paul Burnett. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 4.30, D.L.T. 7.00, Max Wall. 7.30, Sport. 7.33, Alan Dell.† 9.02, Humph.† 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00, News.
† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, As Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† 9.02, Pete Murray† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk). 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 1.50 pm, Sport. 2.02, As Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sport. 4.50, John Dunn† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, As Radio 1. 10.02, Sport. 10.07, Star Sound. 11.02-12.05 am, Don Durbridge News.

3

6.55 am, Weather, News. 7.05, Beethoven, Mozart.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Beethoven, Donizetti, Saint-Saëns.† 9.00, News. 9.05, This Week's Composer: Strauss.† 9.55, Wolf-Ferrari, Le Fleming, Sibelius.† 11.00, Cello and Piano recital, part 1: Beethoven.† 11.25, Vienna 1814-1914 (new series). The Cultural Background, part 1: talk by John Warren—biedermeier Vienna. 11.45, Festival, part 2: Beethoven.† 12.20 pm, Borodin.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Shostakovich, Haydn.† 2.00, Matinee Musicale.† 3.0, Organ Music: Bach, Creston.† 3.35, Concert: Stravinsky, Yun.† 4.30, Interval Reading. 4.40, Concert, part 2: Boulez. 5.15, Bandstand.†
5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound.† 6.30, Lifelines: Home and Family. Know Your Body, part 2: Feeling, Seeing, Making Sense; 7.00, Having a Baby, part 4: The First Few Days. 7.30, Dvorak, Mendelssohn and George Lloyd Concert, part 1.† 8.10, On Mother Kelly's Doorstep: Talk. 8.20, Concert, part 2: Lloyd.† 9.10, Elizabeth Bergner in conversation (part 1).† 9.45, Modern Music: Payne, Dickinson, Connolly.† 10.30, Woody Allen. 11.25, News.

4

6.15 am, News. Farming Week. 6.35, Up to the Hour. Today. 8.45, James Cameron. 9.00, News. 9.05, Start the Week. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story: The Peach Tree. 11.00, News. 11.05, Survival. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Brain of Britain 1977: South of England (Round 2). 12.55, Weather.

1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Resurrectionist.† 4.35, Story (new series): The Wind Cannot Read, by Richard Mason. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity (new series). 5.55, Weather.

6.00, News, Financial Report. 6.30, The Men from the Ministry (new series). 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, From Our Correspondent. 7.45, Play: Blossom.† 9.15, The Stuff of Legend (new series): Part 1, Dick Turpin. 9.30, Today in Synod. 9.35, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.30, Profile (new series). 11.00, Book at Bedtime (new series): Cider with Rosie, by Laurie Lee, part 1. 11.15, Financial World. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 11.45, News. 12.00-12.03 am, Inshore forecast.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

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London WC1X 8EZ

Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs. prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur …

DEATHS

BRENNAN.—On July 1st, at his home at Broughton, Stockbridge, Hants, Major General William Brian Francis Brennan, C.B., a beloved husband, father and grandfather. Cremation private.

BURTON.—On July 1st, peacefully, at home, Rose, beloved mother of Tony, grandmother of Veronica and Nigel, and dear sister of Phoebe. Funeral 4 p.m., Tuesday, July 5th, West London Synagogue Cemetery, Hoop Lane, N.W.11. No flowers please.

CHAKRABARTI.—On July 2nd, 1977, peacefully, in Preston Hall Hospital, Maidstone, after a long illness, bravely borne, Dr John (Jayanta Kumar), M.B.B.S., D.A., D.Ph., M.F.C.M., aged 40 of 55 Poplar Grove, Maidstone, Kent, dearly loved husband of Lilian and darling daddy of David. All inquiries to Pickard and Geale, Maidstone 52415.

CHITNIS.—On July 1st, 1977, at Sunningdale with a courage which inspired her family, Lucia Harabandini, widow of Dr. C. N. Chitnis, of Birmingham, and much loved mother and grandmother. Funeral private.

CORI.—On June 29th in Paris after a short illness, Harry R. Cori of 111 Highfield Avenue, London, N.W.11, dear husband of Alda and father of Ray. No funeral; body willed for research.

CRAWFORD.—On July 2nd, aged 80 years, Alexander James, of Lauder Grange, Corbridge, beloved husband of Gertrude, father of Iain and loved grandfather of James, Catharine and Angus. No letters, please.

DALGLIESH.—On July 2nd, 1977, Bethy (nee Harrison) of The Wynding, Bamburgh, Northumberland, beloved wife of Peter, mother of Nicholas, Anne and Susan and grannie of Jane, Peter, Sarah and Lucy. Cremation private. A service of thanksgiving for her life will take place at noon on Saturday, July 16, at Bamburgh Parish Church.

EVELYN.—On June 29th, peacefully, Arthur Lyndon. Funeral service on Thursday, July 7, at Little Hallingbury Church, at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, please, but donations, if desired, to The Charterhouse, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1.

FERGUSON.—On June 30th, peacefully, Agnes Robertson, of "Kilcarran", 9 Dornden Drive, Langton. Funeral at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, Friday, July 8th at 2.30 p.m.

GLASGOW.—On July 2nd, at 29 Sheffield Terrace, London W8, Hyacinthe Mary, Dowager Countess of Glasgow, widow of the Eighth Earl and youngest daughter of W. A. Bell Esq., aged 96. Funeral service at St. Columbas Episcopal Church, Largs, Ayrshire, on Friday, July 8th, at 11.30 a.m. Memorial service at St. George's, Campden Hill, on Tuesday, July 19, at 12 noon.

JEPSON, MARGARET, wife of the late R. W. Jepson, on 1st July, peacefully and without illness at Ffynnonau, Brecon. Funeral at Llanddew Parish Church, near Brecon, at 3 p.m., Tuesday, 5th July. Flowers to Presser, Libanus, Brecon, South Wales.

LAVENDER.—On July 1st, 1977, at Markfield Hospital, Leicestershire, Hubert Lavender, of Birstall, Leicester, dear husband of the late Marjorie and loved father of Rosemary and Robert. Funeral service and cremation to take place privately. No flowers, by request.

MCNEILL.—On Saturday, July 2nd, at St Andrews Convent, Stirches, Hawick, peacefully after a long illness, Yvonne, dear wife of John McNeill, of Shortsholm, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Melrose on Wednesday, July 6th, at 2.30 p.m. Burial (private) at Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh.

MOSELEY, KENNETH LITCHFIELD …

MEMORIAL SERVICES

SUTHERLAND.—A Memorial Service for Arnot Sutherland will be held at 12 noon on Thursday, 7th July at St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham St., E.C.2.

IN MEMORIAM

BAILEY, JULIAN DOMINIC, July 4th, 1976, aged 17 years. "Those who sow in tears will sing when they reap."

BARKER.—Always remembering my adored husband Lance who died July 4th, 1972.—S.

BUCHANAN SCOTT.—In loving memory of Victor, who died a year ago today—greatly missed by his sister Mollie and her family.

BURNHAM.—In ever-loving memory of Fred Lawson, Major-General Lord Burnham, July 4th, 1963.

NEWSON, Major Harry Alexander, lovingly remembered by Helen and Paul.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

LOOT

Modern silver and jewellery under £100: 28th June to 16th July. Monday to Saturday, 10-5. Admission free.

GOLDSMITHS HALL
FOSTER LANE
EC2 (St Paul's Tube)

MUSIC BY RIVER.—Madrigals, dancing, wine, dinner. Lambeth Pier to St. Katharine's, July 8, 6.30-10.30 p.m. Tickets £12 in aid of Association For All Speech Impaired Children.—Ring 01-403 3038, 9 am-1 pm.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE REUNION

24th SEPTEMBER, 1977

Dinner tickets, £5.00 per person.
Please book immediately.
Contact Mrs. Hughes,
Dept. of Education,
Loughborough University.

THE LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS is one of the leading societies campaigning for the protection of wild animals. Members' donations, legacies and gifts of land for sanctuaries welcomed.—Write to the Secretary at 1 Reform Row, London, W17 9TW.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

RICHARD GRIFFITH

great-great grandson of the founder (fifth generation), has joined Daniel C. Griffiths & Co. Ltd., of Perry Road, Witham, Essex, England.

The company was established in 1850 and is an international company giving services to mining, oil and grain clients, with offices in Europe, North and South America, Australasia, Middle East and the Far East.

For further information please contact A. R. Griffith—telex 995281; Tel. (0376) 515081.

CANCER RESEARCH

"I wish I could do something". How many times have you said or thought that? You can help by remembering that the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's work depends completely on voluntary support. Your donation will further our cancer research work and the hospital treatment of cancer patients.

Please send your gift to:
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DOE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Waltham Abbey (Essex), Chapter House

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…

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,644

ACROSS

1 All-round view of Mr Lear's body (9).
6 So mild, Miss Potter's little pig (5).
9 Disbeliever in field punishment (7).
10 Prairie horse is a necessity, poor nag (7).
11 Small type master for plant development (5).
12 Gabriel Oak's love, and David's (9).
14 Singer didn't follow old man's instructions, and this (3).
15 Heart of the Battle, for instance (7-4).
17 His victims succumb to the power of the press (11).
19 "'Tis merry in hall when beards —— all" (2 Hen IV) (3).
20 It looks as if calm's been restored (9).
22 See solicitor about a sort of heating system (5).
24 Opening disaster (7).
26 What comparisons are, said Dogberry (7).
27 Wood girl orders no Away-day but a Day-Way return (5).
28 Christmas fare—in a Cockney's eyes? (9).

DOWN

1 Not usual to lift the elbow with this drink! (5).
2 Not that Heinrich's tales inspired Offenbach (7).
3 Pile of visiting VIPs (3, 6).
4 £1 bet on race wildly successful—drinks all round! (11).
5 Beat part of 7 (3).
6 What an iconoclast does to them? (5).
7 Public walk in California (7).
8 Petty cannibalism (3-3-3).
13 The old twins whirling in flimsy parachutes (11).
14 Police acting group? (4-5).
16 Steady on with that spinning wheel! (9).
18 For Michael it's September 29 (4-3).
19 Mat version of 3? (7).
21 He's landed, put down about right (5).
23 Trees reshaped and planted again (5).
25 One of two sweets in the mouth (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,643

…

DYNAMIC BOSS of small team requires hard-working Secretary. —See Secretarial Appointments.

FREEHOLD Warehouse Investment for Sale. Heathrow.—See Commercial Props.

THANK YOU.—A.B.

IVANHOE.—Missing you and little Willie beyond belief. Love you very much.—J.P.

ELECTRO Plating Plant require auto/servi plant.—See Industrial Props.

NENE VALLEY Research Committee needs Pottery & Finds Researcher.—See General Vacancies.

OFFICES. WIMBLEDON, suite of 5.—See Commercial Properties.

BUSY EXPANDING CITY STOCKBROKERS require person for Ship Chartering Department.—See General Vacancies.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT for Director of major American Tour Operator. —See Secretarial Appointments.

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SUPERSAVERS to South of France from £38; Athens from £55. Euroexpress and Lloyd Int., Marsell House, 116-128 North End Rd., W.14. 01-385 1494 or 381 1764.

CRETE.—Secluded cottage for 2, £120 p.w.; luxury villa, private beach, sleeps 8/10 from £300 p.w., available July/Aug.—01-402 4015, anytime.

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NICE FROM £58. Heathrow Villa. Flight. Atol 401B. 01-499 8173.

N.Z., AUSTRALIA. The best and safest value, local agents, Sydney and Auckland.—Columbus Travel, 85 London Wall, E.C.2. 01-638 0411. (ATOL 833B, ABTA.)

DORDOGNE.—Farmhouse, sleeps 6-12. No bathroom. Dates include 23rd July to 6th August, £50 p.w.—359 4210.

SPAIN.—Flats & Villas from £24 p.w.—Ambassador. 01-229 9961.

GOZO.—Farmhouse with walled garden on small Mediterranean island. Sleeps 6-8, all facilities. Available Aug., Sept., Oct., short or long lets. £80 p.w.—Tel. 01-940 5789.

MALTA, CANARIES, SPAIN, Tunisia, Nice—self-catering, hotel holidays; also flights.—Bon Aventure, 01-937 1649 (ATOL 874B).

CORFU.—Next w/end from £45. —E.O.T., Air Agents, 240 0337.

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(continued on page 26)

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